

THE
LITERARY PANORAMA,

AND
National Register :

For MARCH, 1819.

NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES,

(British and Foreign,)

PROSPECTIVE AND RETROSPECTIVE.

PRESENT STATE OF CHILI.

ABSTRACT

OF

MR. BLAND'S REPORT

ON THE PRESENT STATE OF THE

PROVINCE OF CHILI,

IN SOUTH AMERICA ;

*Laid before the Congress of North
America, by order of the Presi-
dent, November, 1818.*

WHEN we gave in our last Number the Report of Mr. Graham, addressed to the President of the United States of North America, and by him laid before the Congress, we observed, that it was one of three, which had been procured by the American Government, for the purpose of obtaining correct and official information. It was a wise step in the President to send out this Mission; and the Agents selected, appear to have executed the charge entrusted to them, with great fidelity and diligence.

Arrived at Buenos-Ayres, it was evident that a more extensive excursion than was possible by the River Plate, or limited to the provinces adjoining, was not only desirable, but was in fact necessary. For, although

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that city, as a metropolis, with its new Government, might be for the moment in a prosperous condition, yet the resources requisite to support that prosperity, must, no doubt, be drawn from extensive intercourse with the interior; and from distant provinces. Among these, Chili presented itself, with prominent importance. The disposition of Chili, then, was to be ascertained; and for this purpose one of the American Commissioners, was deputed to the revolutionary rulers, who then held the reins of Governmental power.

The entire Report of this gentleman, Mr Bland, has not been published; and indeed it is so long, that our pages must needs be content with an abstract. That service has been performed for us by an American pen; and we present it in the form in which it has reached our hands. We give it somewhat out of its proper order, because there is absolutely nothing known concerning Chili, that is worthy of confidence; and because we hazarded a slight speculation on the duration of the power and influence of Buenos-Ayres over Chili, with which this report is in unison. We shall now endeavour to authenticate our observations, by adducing a few facts, the consequences of which are obvious.

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Where Nature has interposed geographical boundaries to countries, and has marked those countries by distinct and permanent characters, though human power may incidentally violate the limits, and extend itself beyond them, in spite of Nature, yet the violation will not be of long continuance. Where vast oceans, trackless deserts, or impassible mountains, interpose a barrier, they will continue to perform their office, though, occasionally, they may be overcome. The adventurous and the energetic may encounter their difficulties successfully; but, the bulk of mankind are neither adventurous nor energetic; and if such be the disposition of a certain generation, their successors are sure to manifest other qualities, and to become quiescent and stationary.

Mr. Bland travelled from Buenos-Ayres to Mendoza, a distance of about 900 miles, by the usual road. This station is on the eastern side of the Andes; but, the Andes, themselves, are shut up by severe frost, during four months of the year; and are at all times difficult to pass. The mules which are used in this passage, when experienced in it, are tolerably safe; and the same may be said of the guides; but, if either the one or the other be *new*, or unaccustomed to the precipices, and chasms, which are of tremendous height and depth, the danger is absolutely terrific. From Buenos-Ayres to Mendoza, is a continued plain, of easy ascent; from Mendoza to St. Jago de Chili, is little other than a continued chain of mountains and valleys, of all dimensions, and forms.

It is not without reason, then, that Mr. Bland agrees with us, in supposing, that the connexion between the two countries, or rather the power and influence of Buenos-Ayres over Chili, will not be lasting. And if this actuating political principle be not lasting, the commercial connexion will certainly follow its fate. A passage shut up for four months in the year, a passage at all times extremely difficult, and so

constructed by nature, as to be defended by a handful of troops, which may bid defiance to whole armies, commits to its possessors a controuling power, that no supposable authority will be able to overcome. Mr. Bland thinks this connexion is at present to the disadvantage of the Chilians; on this we give no opinion.

The estimate of the commerce of the country, as to imports, furnished by this gentleman, agrees with what we have stated: he reports the whole at about four millions of dollars, of which two millions were from England. And, indeed, it must be evident, that while the seas are open, our countrymen can offer infinitely the best, the most valuable, and the most profitable assortments of goods. The passage round Cape Horn is now so greatly familiarized to our intrepid mariners, that we no longer shudder at the tempests and dangers which formerly distinguished our perusal of Lord Anson's Voyage. We have now, also, possession of the Cape of Good Hope, which in time, may afford facilities, by way of *depôt*, at least, not to be thought contemptible, by those who know how to turn them to advantage.

While the exports are wheat, flour, cordage, tallow and beef, the trade of this country with North America, is not likely to increase very greatly. These are commodities which America herself furnishes; and the principle of barter, or interchange, does not seem to be very applicable to such commerce. The gold of this country is washed out of the earth, in the valley of Quillota, which for several feet in depth, is intermixed with this metal; which is found in great purity. How far the supply might be increased, is at present uncertain: but considering the premium borne by gold in Europe, it may become of consequence to the province. The silver mines are considered as being very rich: and the Chilians take care to report their belief that the mines of Potosi, in Peru, are exhausted.

The most extraordinary particular of the whole, is, that this same valley of

Quillota is abundantly productive of corn, hemp, and cordage, of the finest qualities; which are generally transported on mules to Valparaiso, from whence it is distant about thirty miles. Fruit trees, of every description, flourish also in this valley; and they derive much of their fertility and excellence from the practice of irrigation; trenches being cut to every tree (or, the trees being planted in trenches) which are kept constantly moist, throughout the dry season. This advantage gives them an incontestible superiority. The valley of Quillota is situated between St. Jago and the town of Valparaiso, which is the general port to the whole province. It is rendered the more striking in point of appearance, by the contrast of the sterile mountains around it.

But, the province of Chili has a natural connexion with another province, that in spite of apparent obstacles will long continue to operate. Peru is destitute of those articles, corn, hemp, and cordage, in which Chili abounds: insomuch, that during certain periods of enmity, between the two provinces, corn was sold in Peru at twelve or fourteen dollars the (English) bushel. While, on the other hand, Chili is equally destitute of sugar, coffee, and the thousand *et ceteras*, which contribute to the enjoyments of social life: Six or seven shillings was at that time no unusual price for a pound of sugar, or of coffee. While the same authority was paramount over both provinces, this intercourse was mutually beneficial; and, should they once more combine their respective interests, this commerce will resume its former activity, and become the source of equal gratification to both.

Very different are the sentiments which breathe in Mr. Bland's Report, on the disposition of Chili. He describes an intervening desert of upwards of 300 miles extent, as affording a protection to the Chilians from any invasion by land from Peru;—and doubtless, this same desert affords a protection to the Peruvians from any invasion by land from Chili.—“A superior

naval force, says Mr. B., is indispensable to enable the Chilians to invade Peru; for the desert of Attacama prevents them from marching thither by land.” Such are the attendants on revolutionary movements! Nothing but marchings, and invasions. It is not enough that Buenos-Ayres should change its masters, but Chili, also, shall be assisted with two thousand negroes and other forces, to establish new authorities: nor is it enough that Chili shall establish new authorities, Peru, also, must be invaded. At the present moment, Peru, it is presumed, affords the greatest proportion of resources in shipping and sailors:—the disposition of the people is another question.

But, before Peru be invaded, it should seem to be the policy of Chili to see that all is well at home. Mr. B. informs us, that taking the population of Chili at 1,200,000, one third of this population is adverse to “the Patriots,” and still retains sentiments of loyalty. It would not, therefore, be very safe for any considerable force to be detached against Peru, or any where else out of the country, lest this party should take the advantage, and obtain the superiority.—

For, it will hardly be thought that the new authorities of Chili, should under-estimate the strength of their adherents; and we should not be at all surprized to learn, that the true proportion of opinions was much nearer to numerical equality.

A much more pressing danger, to Chili, is that arising from the parties which have alternately risen to power and sunk to bondage, in the short space of a few revolving years. These rival parties, the Carreras, on the one side, and the Lorrains, (called also, we believe, the Roses) on the other, not only suffered their animosities to rise to counteraction and broils, but went so far as to cut each other to pieces in set battles: insomuch that they lost sight of their common enemy, the Spanish Royalists, and suffered their adversaries to invade their country,

before the unnatural delirium had subsided. There are those who go so far as to affirm, that at the Battle of Rancagua, alluded to by Mr. Bland, the young Carreras, at the head of his regiment, had not sufficient compunction at the destruction of his rivals by the Spanish bayonet, (though it cost the loss of the battle) to step forward to their relief from the ruin that surrounded them. If this single fact be truly stated, it speaks more than volumes for the unhappy fate of Chili, which ever be the party that holds the reins of Government. It agrees with Mr. Bland's observation, that the Lorrains, when in power, had sacrificed two of the most distinguished of the Carreras, under judicial forms, to gratify the vengeance of the reigning faction.

The amount of the population is certainly stated at the highest in the official communication of the government of Chili to Mr. Bland. The amount of the army, if well disposed, well appointed, and well disciplined fighting men, are referred to, is taken much beyond the highest, even at the medium intended to be adopted. The Spanish force by which the Chilians were overcome, answered but little to our ideas of regular troops; and we have no reason to conclude that their opponents had any advantage over them, in these respects. Nor does it appear that the resources of the Chilians have since been so ample, as to place the question of their power to make better provision for their army, beyond all doubt, or suspicion.

On the contrary, the poverty of the Government is acknowledged: it has prompted the rulers to lay hands on the property of the Church: that this property was enormous, we have reason to believe; nor are reasons wanting to persuade us, that it was but too often diverted from purposes professedly pious, to the promotion of dissoluteness and gross immoralities. A late English traveller, who visited both Lima and St. Jago, affirms that the most respectable authority (to which he

might have added, public report) describes the monks and nuns of the several religious houses, as living the most profligate and licentious lives possible. Our readers have seen (COMP. LIT. PAN. N. S. Vol. V. p. 556.) an instance of similar imputations on the Clergy of Brazil, in the travels of M. Koster; whose work affords others to the same purpose. Nor is the language of Dr. Robertson too harsh, when speaking of the priests in these countries, he says, "the giddy, the profligate, the avaricious, to whom the rigid discipline of a convent is intolerable, consider a mission to America, as a relief from mortification and bondage. There they soon obtain some parochial charge; and by their situation, far removed from the inspection of their monastic superiors, and exempt by their character, from the jurisdiction of the diocesan, they are hardly subject to control. According to the testimony of the most zealous Catholics, many of the regular clergy in the Spanish settlements, are not only destitute of the virtues becoming their profession, but regardless of that external decorum and respect, for the opinion of mankind, which preserve a semblance of worth, where the reality is wanting. Secure of impunity, some regulars, in contempt of their vow of poverty, engage openly in commerce, and are so rapaciously eager in amassing wealth, that they become the most grievous oppressors of the Indians, whom it was their duty to have protected. Others with no less flagrant violation of their vow of chastity, indulge with little disguise in the most dissolute licentiousness."

Things are not mended, since the days alluded to by Dr. Robertson; and revolutionary times are, of all others, the least adapted to efficient improvement of morals, professional or popular. We cannot wonder, that, according to Mr. Bland, neither monks nor nuns, have been treated with much ceremony; but, we do not observe that any better materials for building up truly religious houses, are put in their place.

If the happiness of a people be not promoted by change in their government, of what advantage is such a change? and how can public happiness be promoted, when morals are dissolute and religion is debased? We hinted, in our last, at the consideration due to these subjects; and whatever turn affairs may take, we should be glad to think that these humble observations had fallen into hands capable of realizing their spirit, and disposed to organize their intention.

We conclude these slight suggestions by hinting, that it cannot be supposed that Mr. O'Higgins would fail to put the best possible face on things under his government, when conversing with the agent of a foreign power, which it was evidently his interest, and beyond question his wish and endeavour to to conciliate. He would, naturally, do his utmost to maintain a respectable attitude.

Mr. Bland appears to have reported with sufficient fairness and impartiality. We have added a few additional particulars, derived from such sources of information as have reached our hands. Not to be mistaken, in some things, in reference to countries so distant, and so different from our own, is scarcely to be expected. And to form an opinion on such slender materials, is often more likely to mislead those who confide in it, than the frank acknowledgement of having hitherto formed no opinion at all. We do not perceive, in spite of the boastings of their agents, that the revolutionists are wonderfully strong; but, we perceive, clearly, and we presume, that others must perceive it, too, that the mother country is wonderfully weak; that her interests, if they are not to be entirely abandoned, require a support which can only be rendered at a prodigious, in fact, at an unprecedented expence.

That literature should obtain countenance amid the din of arms and national conflict, was hardly to be expected; yet, the power of literature in influencing and guiding opinion has

been found, of late years, so great, that no practised politician will despise it. The press was introduced for the first time into Chili, at the commencement of the revolution; the birth of one, was the birth of the other. But, the press is not free: each party, when in power, published according to its heart's desire, and nothing but sentiments, or communications which suited its party purposes; other printing presses were not saleable articles; and the American speculators in the commodity missed their object. Books are of little value where readers are few: nevertheless, this introduction of the means of access to the human mind, will have its consequences; and hereafter Chili may become respectable as a seat of general literature.

Our readers will remark for themselves a variety of minor particulars, on which we cannot now dilate. They have their importance; and eventually may become of great political moment. We are at a loss to discover what interest the chief and long established families in this Spanish settlement, take in the actual state of things; nor can we draw auguries as to their permanence, while it is acknowledged that rival factions have so bitterly contended for the sovereignty. The faction now depressed, may possibly recover strength; and that now in authority, unless supported by the general voice, may find its sway flit away from before its eyes, like a phantom. We are, however, bound to make our acknowledgments to Mr. Bland, for his instructive Report, and to the gentleman who has favoured the public with the following able abridgment of it.

ABSTRACT

OF

Mr. Bland's Report concerning Chili.

Mr. Bland was, in pursuance of instructions from the President, left by his colleagues, Mr. Rodney, and Mr. Graham, at Buenos-Ayres; whence, on the 15th of April, 1818, he departed for Chili, and on the 29th of the same month arrived at Mendoza, on the eastern side of the Andes, having travelled,

by the way of the post-road, a distance of about 900 miles. He left Mendoza on the 29th of April, and, crossing the Andes, reached Santiago de Chili on the 5th of May; the whole route being, perhaps, about 1,200 miles. At this latter place Mr. Bland presented himself to Don Antonio Jose Irisarri, Secretary of State, through whom he obtained an interview with Don Bernardo O'Higgins, the Supreme Director of Chili. He was received with much cordiality by the Director, with whom he had, at different times, very interesting conversations, touching the present and future probable condition of Chili, and the friendly sentiments which the United States entertained towards that country.

In the several interviews which Mr. Bland had with the Supreme Director, he represented to him the good disposition which the Government of the United States cherished towards the independent authorities of Chili, and the cause in which they are engaged; the sympathy which the free citizens of North America felt for the sufferings of those who were contending for liberty and emancipation from the yoke of Old Spain in the southern part of the American continent; and portrayed to him the benefits to be derived from the establishment of the representative system, by the immediate formation of a Congress.

To these observations O'Higgins answered, that he was not insensible to the friendship of the United States; that it was his intention to institute a free government as soon as Chili was entirely freed of her enemies, and sufficiently tranquillized for the purpose; but that the present moment was inauspicious for the commencement of so great a work; that in times of public peril the presence of a Congress had been found extremely pernicious; that Mexico had been lost by a Congress; that the Congress of Venezuela once lost that country; and that Buenos-Ayres had been endangered by a Congress: lately, indeed, he admitted, the latter had learnt to act in more concert, and with greater propriety.

The Supreme Director having intimated that it was expected the United States would recognize the independence of Chili, and that the Chilians would grant special favours in commerce to the nation (and it would be gratifying if the United States should be the nation) first making such recognition, Mr. Bland replied, that the single object of his mission was to make inquiry as to the true posture of affairs in Chili; that the United States would be thankful for any favours of the kind, but that they did not ask for them; that all they desired was to be put on a footing with other nations, and were willing to rely, as to any advantages in commerce and navigation, on the skill and industry of their merchants and seamen; that he had repaired to Santiago in order to procure, upon the spot, accurate knowledge

of the country, of its institutions, and of its capacities in peace and war; that the Government of the United States only wished to see its way clearly, and would make no improper use of this information; and that any particulars communicated to him from authority might be considered as confidential, or otherwise, just as the Supreme Director might deem proper.

The Supreme Director, O'Higgins, admitted the propriety of authentic information, in order that the Government of the United States might act intelligently with regard to South American affairs, and told Mr. Bland that he would cause an official statement to be made out respecting the condition and resources of Chili, and placed in his hands for that purpose; which promise the Supreme Director complied with.

During the intercourse between Mr. Bland and O'Higgins, the former explained to the latter the motives which actuated the President in the seizure of Amelia Island, and in driving the banditti from Galveston; and told him, that the freebooters who had been forced from those places were not the only armed vessels whose officers and crews had interrupted the lawful commerce of the United States, for that some of the privateers cruising under regular Patriot commissions had committed depredations upon their trade; that the United States would, at all hazards, defend the fair traffic of her citizens; and that they would do so even against the Chilians, however painful it might be to crush in the germ a growing intimacy between the two people, and which promised to be in the sequel fruitful of benefits to them both.

O'Higgins did not even know where Amelia Island and Galveston were situated, until Mr. Bland explained the positions to him. He decidedly approved of the conduct of the President in driving off the pirates from thence, inasmuch as it tended to preserve the character of the Patriot cause from imputations of an injurious nature: he had heard of outrages committed by private armed vessels sailing under some of the independent flags of South America; but that, whatever might have been the behaviour of the vessels acting under commissions from other states, no charge of the kind could justly be brought against the Chilians; that in fact, with the exception of some fishing-boats, it was not until very lately that the Government of Chili had any vessels of war under its control; and that he had taken great care, by giving proper instructions, and by placing suitable superintending officers on board, to prevent any departure from the rules of naval warfare prescribed by the law of nations.

In one of the conversations which took place, Mr. Bland told the Supreme Director, that when he was at Rio Janeiro (where, it will be recollected, the commissioners

touched, on their way to Buenos-Ayres,) he had learnt through Mr. Sumter, the Minister of the United States, from the Spanish Minister resident there, that Great Britain had been induced to take an active part in favour of Old Spain, and had influenced the Allied Sovereigns of Europe to interpose for the adjustment of differences between her and her colonies; and that the plan of adjustment was to be something like that which had been formerly rejected by the Cortes, and might be found in a work that had been published in England, entitled, "An Outline of the Revolution in Spanish America."

At first O'Higgins did not believe in the truth of the information which Mr. Bland had received; he said that the British would hardly do so, as they wanted the commerce of Spanish America: but shortly after, meeting with him again, the Supreme Director said he was then convinced of it; for he had seen Capt. Shirriff, of the British frigate *Andromache*, in Santiago, who had told him that he had in his possession papers on the subject, with which he was going to Lima, in Peru. O'Higgins further remarked, that all attempts to reconcile the South Americans, short of the acknowledgment of their independence, would be fruitless; and that a return to allegiance under the government of Old Spain was wholly out of the question.

On the 9th July Mr. Bland, having received the statistical information which the Supreme Director had promised him, took leave of him and of the Secretary of State Irisarri. O'Higgins expressed his intention of writing a letter to the President; but whether he did so or not, Mr. Bland had not distinctly related.

On the 10th of July Mr. Bland left Santiago de Chili; on the 11th he arrived at Valparaiso; and on the 15th of July he sailed thence in the brig *America*, Captain Daniel Rea, and arrived, by the way of Cape Horn, at Philadelphia, on the 29th of October, 1818.

The narrative of Mr. Bland's communications with the Supreme Director forms but a small portion of his Report concerning Chili. He furnishes in addition a very copious description of that region of our hemisphere, in which he now and then lets his fancy get the better of his judgment. But, from the mass of pages which he has written, circumstances of a highly interesting complexion may be selected.

From Mr. Bland's account, it would seem that Chili is a country (excluding the Magellanic tract, or New Chili) of about 1,000 miles in extent on the sea coast; that it has many excellent ports convenient for foreign trade; that it is a country fruitful in grain, wine, and oil, and productive in gold, silver, copper, and tin; that it is destined to be the granary of that part of the world; that its population is about 1,200,000 souls; that

800,000 of these are under the domination of the Patriots, the remainder being under the jurisdiction of the Royalists; that there are about 50,000 Indian slaves in all Chili; and but very few slaves of the African race. All the mechanical arts and agriculture are in a rude state, and the roads and pathways in a neglected condition. The principal articles of export are the metals already mentioned, together with wheat, flour, hemp, cordage, hides, tallow, jerked beef, vecunia, guanaca, chinchilla skins, figs, raisins, &c. Of 4,000,000 of dollars' worth of imports, in the course of last year, two millions in value were from England, one from the United States, and one from Buenos-Ayres. The articles furnished from the United States are chiefly tobacco, Windsor chairs, saddlery and furniture. Of European commodities, Mr. Bland thinks the manufactures of France and Germany are preferred. The stocks of cattle are numerous and fine; the horses are active, spirited, servicable, and cheap; but the mules are the common beasts of burden. The soil and climate of Chili are different in different places: from the Straits of Chacao to the river Biobio it is woody, fertile, and salubrious, and is inhabited by the Araucanians, or natives; from the Biobio to the river Maule, the country is the same, but the population is Spanish: from the Maule to the Aconcagua, still fertile, but no forests: from the valley of Aconcagua the mine country presents itself, which is less fruitful on the surface: after the mine country, the dreary desert of Atacama, upwards of 300 miles extent, affords a protection to the Chilians from any invasion by land from Peru. From the Straits of Chacao to the river Maule, it rains at any season; at Santiago di Chili there is no rain for seven months in the year; and beyond Capiapo rains are hardly known. Mr. Bland divides the country into two regions—the one variable and humid, and the other invariable and dry. Fuel, in some parts, is scarce; but it is said there is plenty of pit-coal on the banks of the Biobio, near Concepcion. The Archipelago of Ancud, or Chiloe, contains 47 islands; it is a considerable fishery, and will be a nursery for seamen. There are only three carriage roads in all Chili. The fertile part of the soil is situated in valleys, surrounded for the most part by hills and mountains; and the inhabitants of these valleys communicate with each other principally by mule paths. Mr. Bland describes the people generally as being "mild, amiable, brave, and uninformed." Santiago is the capital, and contains about 40,000 souls. The Royalists have possession of Penco, and a considerable district around Concepcion, which is their strong hold; they retain, also, Valdivia and Chiloe. The patriot army, at a medium, (for Mr. Irisarri and Mr. Bland differ on this point) is about 6,000 strong, 2,000 of which are negroes from Buenos-Ayres; there are no Chilian officers in it, however, above

the rank of Captain, with the exception of O'Higgins, who is a Brigadier under San Martin, and Colonel Raymon Freyere. The navy consists of but three or four indifferent vessels, but would be increased by the addition of two new ships of war, to be called *San Martin* and *Chacabuco*, built at New York, and for which purpose Messrs. Aguirre and Gomez were, a considerable time since, sent to the United States from Buenos-Ayres with money. A superior naval force is indispensable to enable the Chilians to invade Peru, for the desert of Atacama prevents them from marching thither by land. The Chilians have no seamen of their own.

The revenue of the Government in Chili is derived from duties on imports and exports; from an excise which is laid upon almost every thing that is sold; from a direct tax, the mines, papal bulls, printed indulgences for the living and the dead, a crusade tax, tithes, forfeited estates of the Jesuits, voluntary contributions, and from confiscated estates of the enemies of the Patriot cause. The officers of the customs and the judges of the commercial courts receive no regular salaries, and a duty is imposed on merchandise to compensate them; in addition, traders quicken their exertions by presents or bribes. There are 10,000 monks and nuns in the country. The church holds one-third of the landed property of the state. The church lands are farmed out to tenants, who let them again to under tenants, and these last work them with slaves: thus three sets of idlers are supported upon the product of the industry of the labouring class. In addition to their landed estates, the religious institutions have what are called their *censos*, or money lent out at an interest of five per cent per annum, to the amount of ten millions of dollars. Besides their share of the tithes, which the state still permits them to draw, the clergy have the annats, or first fruits, which yield to each curate between two and three hundred dollars per annum.

The government of Chili, it seems, is needy, and has made some progress towards laying hands on the enormous property of the priests. Indeed neither monks nor nuns, according to Mr. Bland, are treated with much ceremony; some of the former have been turned out of their dwelling-places, which have been occupied for military purposes, and some of them have been tried for treasonable practices.

The most immediately interesting part of the Report is that which gives the history of the Chilian Revolution, and the change of parties among the Patriots. There have, it appears, been two powerful factions in that country of the revolutionists themselves. At the head of one were the Carreras; the Larrains formed the other, with O'Higgins at their head. At the beginning of the contest for independence, the Carrera faction prevailed. It would seem, however, this

party did not manage affairs in a judicious manner; for at the battle of Rancagua, against the Royalists, fought on the 2d of October, 1814, the Patriots were entirely defeated, and fled over the Andes. They were rallied at Mendoza by San Martin, who identified himself with the Larrain faction; and, having obtained a reinforcement of 2,000 negroes from Buenos-Ayres, crossed the mountains, and, on the 12th February, 1816, fought the battle of Chacabuco, defeated the Royalists, and took their commander, Marco, prisoner. This may be called the second epoch of the revolution in Chili. The Carrera party was, of course, put down, and the Larrains, with O'Higgins as chief, confirmed themselves in power by the victory of Mapu, obtained on the 5th April, 1818. It is greatly to the dishonour of the Larrains that they seized this moment of success to put to death two of the most distinguished of the Carreras. They were sacrificed under judicial forms, and on the pretext of treason. Their execution was a foul and bloody murder, to gratify the vengeance of the reigning faction.

The closest intimacy subsists between the Governments of Chili and Buenos-Ayres. O'Higgins told Mr. Bland, that there was nothing which Buenos-Ayres could ask of Chili that would not be granted; and that Buenos-Ayres would act in like manner towards Chili. All the inhabitants of Buenos-Ayres are naturalized citizens of Chili. The Supreme Director, by way of characterizing the intimacy, said they were as two bodies actuated by one soul. Mr. Bland thinks, however, that this connexion is to the disadvantage of the Chilians, and conceives that it will not be lasting.

Under the faction of the Carreras, at the commencement of the revolution, the press, for the first time, was introduced into Chili. Before that period all books and papers, prior to their entrance into the country, were inspected and approved by the Holy Inquisition in Spain or at Lima. The name of the first paper was the *Aurora*. It was printed weekly, at a printing-office sent from New York, and managed by three citizens of the United States. It was edited by Camilla Henriquez, now of Buenos-Ayres. The opposite party also published a paper, which they called the *Aurora*. It was edited by Irisarri; but at this time there are four weekly papers issued at Santiago: and none are published any where else in Chili; their names are the *Ministerial Gazette*, which is the acknowledged paper of the Government, *El Argos*, *El Duende*, and *El Sol*. They are all printed at the same press, and edited by clerks and officers of the Government. Two other printing-presses had been carried there for sale, but they were not saleable articles. Newspapers and pamphlets are conveyed free of postage, and books are imported free of duty.

The reader may recollect that, after the battle of Maypu, the Viceroy of Peru was desirous of effecting an exchange of prisoners, and sent on board the United States' sloop of war *Ontario*, Captain Biddle, from Lima, an officer to Valparaiso and Santiago for the purpose. It turned out, however, on investigation, that the Royalists had a few or no Chilian prisoners; that those which they formerly had, having been confined in one of the islands of the Archipelago of Chiloe, were released by the Patriots after the battle of Chacabuco. The Patriots, on the contrary, had about 8,000 Royalist prisoners, and were willing they should be exchanged for any prisoners which the Royalists held belonging to Buenos-Ayres; but, owing to some contempt manifested in relation to the Patriot authorities, no cartel was agreed upon.

Incidentally speaking of Peru, Mr. Bland says, that one-third of the population of that country are whites of unmixed blood, and two-thirds are mulattoes and negroes; the latter, in general, as well informed as the whites.

Observations on Criminal Jurisprudence, and the Reformation of Criminals; with an Appendix, containing the latest Reports of the State Prisons or Penitentiaries of Philadelphia, New York, and Massachusetts; and other Documents. By William Roscoe, Esq. 8vo. 9s. Cadell and Davies, London, 1819.

THAT the Criminal Law of England is in a state that imperiously calls for revision, is a fact, which needs only to be mentioned, to be universally admitted. "Sanguinary statutes, operative only in deforming our jurisprudence, and investing judges with discretion never originally intended, but rendered necessary by a nugatory severity, cannot be suffered to remain standing amid the general stir of education and improvement. So many of our statutes have been made in particular and temporary exigencies, in moments of excited public feeling, and transient fits of legislation,—with so little regard to system or proportion, and little connexion between law and natural sentiment, that every motive of policy, justice, and decency," requires some change to be made in our criminal law, so far as it relates to capital punishments and to the mode in which it is administered. Some of the more grossly severe acts have been expunged from the statute book, through

the generous and persevering efforts of the late much-lamented Sir Samuel Romilly. Much, however, remains to be done; and Mr. Roscoe has, most seasonably, offered the valuable work to the consideration of the public, of which we hasten to offer our readers a brief analysis.

The first topic discussed by Mr. R. is, *the motives and ends of Punishment*. In this section he strongly and ably combats the notion that anger is not only allowable in criminal jurisprudence, but that attempts to extirpate it must be vain, and, if successful, would be injurious. He further contends, and with much force of argument, that it is only the calm exercise of reason, by removing the inducement, or correcting the disposition to crimes, or by taking a sincere interest in the welfare of the offender, and convincing him that the evils he experiences are the unavoidable consequences of his own misconduct, and are inflicted upon him for his own good,—that we can expect to produce any beneficial effect. Upon the practicability of this is founded the great plan of modern improvement, called *the penitentiary system*, the advantages of which are every day becoming more apparent; and which, when perfected by experience, cannot fail to produce the happiest and most important results on the moral character and condition of mankind.

In the sections "*on punishments by way of example*," and "*on the prevention of crimes*," our author shews the inadequacy of extreme severity, and urges various moral considerations; which, if duly considered, will not merely prevent the commission of crimes, but will greatly improve the condition of the country. The inefficacy of the existing laws, which inflict the *punishment of death* for various crimes as well as of those which impose *punishments of inferior degree*, are next considered, and illustrated by many authentic facts, drawn from the evidence laid before various committees of the House of Commons within the last two or three years.

The section, which discusses "*proposed improvements in Criminal Law*," is little more than a statement of the difficulties experienced by Beccaria and other eminent writers who have treated on crimes and punishments; but the two following sections, on the *origin and present state of the Penitentiaries in America*, on the *Penitentiary system on the Continent of Europe*, and also in this Country, present a rich collection of most important facts. The

State of Pennsylvania had the distinguished honour of originating Penitentiaries in America: the success attending the Penitentiary at Philadelphia induced some benevolent individuals at New York to procure the enactment of a law in 1796 in that State for erecting a similar edifice.

"By this law, which has since received several amendments, all those crimes (excepting *treason* and *murder*, which continue capital) that were before punished with death, were punishable by imprisonment for life; all offences above the degree of petty larceny, are punishable for the first offence by imprisonment, for a term not exceeding fourteen years, and for a second offence for life. Petty larcenies for a term not exceeding one year; and persons guilty of a second offence, were to have their punishment augmented for a time not exceeding three years. All persons convicted might also be subjected to hard labour, or solitude, or both, at the discretion of the court. Forfeiture of goods and lands, except for treason, deodands, and corporal punishments, were wholly abolished.

"For the management of the prison, *several* inspectors were appointed by the governor and council during pleasure. No salaries were paid to them; actuated by principles of benevolence, and a love of justice and humanity, they offered the voluntary contribution of their services. They sought no other recompense than those feelings which accompany the exertions of good men for the benefit of society. It was their duty to inquire into and inspect the general state of the prison; to see that the keepers were attentive and faithful in the discharge of their several duties; that cleanliness, decency, and order, were every where maintained; that the prisoners were treated with justice and humanity; to listen to their complaints and communications; to admonish the bad, applaud the good, and encourage all to amendment and reformation; and to give them such advice as might awake virtuous sensibility, and promote their moral and religious improvement."

"Under such directions, the Penitentiary at New York was as successful in its operation as that at Philadelphia; and similar establishments, under the name of State prisons, have since been founded in *Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia*, and other places."

"For some time after their commencement, these establishments appear to have answered every purpose which their promoters had in view. Most of them were conducted by persons who undertook their management without the inducement of salaries, or any other interested motive, and under their direction they continued for a course of years to be productive of the most beneficial effects. There is, however, reason to apprehend, that as these institutions were, from various causes, deprived of this assistance, a relaxation of discipline took place; and that as the terms of commitment began to expire, or the prisoners were discharged on pardon as reformed, the number of those recommitted for *new offences* began to increase. This circumstance, combining with the rapid increase of population in every part of the United States, occasioned such an influx of prisoners, that the buildings became inadequate to their reception, or at least to afford that accommodation which is indispensable to their utility.

"The mere want of sufficient accommodations for the prisoners is not the *only cause* of the present unfavourable state of the Penitentiaries in America. Perhaps a still more substantial one may be found in the injudicious practice of receiving a *second*, a *third*, and even a *fourth* time, into these institutions, such criminals as have already undergone a series of discipline, and have been discharged before the expiration of their sentence as persons effectually reformed.

"It is indeed impossible to conceive any proceeding more derogatory to the character, and destructive of the benefits of these institutions, than this repeated and inefficient attempt. By the reception of a criminal for a *second* offence, who has already been discharged as *reclaimed*, the establishment confesses its own inutility, and is no longer a school of reform, but a *receptacle and shelter for acknowledged guilt*. The prisoners confined under the expectation of being reclaimed, finding themselves intermixed with abandoned profligates, who have gone through the same process without effect, will despair of their own recovery, or be induced to relax in their efforts; and finding that such criminals can again be received, will have no higher wish than to imitate their example. Nor can it be contended, that there is any motive to operate upon the mind of the discharged criminal, with sufficient force to deter him from the

perpetration of future offences, while he contemplates, as the worst consequence, his recommitment to a place with which he is already well acquainted, and which, by long habit, he has learnt to render tolerable, if not agreeable.

"In fact, the readmission into a Penitentiary of any person who has been discharged as *reformed*, affixes a stigma on the character of the establishment itself; because such person may be presumed to have availed himself of the credit given him by the institution, to impose upon others, and in all probability to commit crimes, which otherwise it would not have been in his power to do; thereby not only throwing discredit on such institution, but making it, in a manner necessary to his offence.

We have not room for many particulars relative to the Penitentiary system, practised generally on the continent; but the following information relative to the prisons of Paris, which were visited in 1814 and 1815 by the Hon. G. Bennet, M. P. is too valuable not to be transplanted to our pages. This gentleman stated to the Committee of the House of Commons, that

"Though little advance has been made in France towards a penitentiary system, yet that the greatest pains seem every where to be taken to keep the prisoners in a state of active and useful labour; and that, under proper restrictions and regulations, there seems to be no trade that cannot with safety be received within the walls of a prison."—"That in the prison of *St. Pelagie*, where persons are confined for small offences, not *condamnés aux fers*, the imprisonment is for various terms, none above ten years" "There were three hundred and fifty criminals, varying from all ages, from ten years old to sixty. A general system of work is introduced; there was hardly any one idle; work is found by manufacturers in Paris, and a person is in each workshop, to watch over and instruct the workmen. The trades at work were—*stocking-makers, tailors, shoe-makers, button-makers, cardings, cotton-spinning and curding, carpenters, goldsmiths, and jewellers*. Of the earnings, one-third goes for their food; one-third forms a purse given to them at their discharge; and one-third every fourth day or week for pocket money. They work from eight in the morning, in winter, to eight at night, with two hours of interval for dinner and exercise, from eleven to one; and from five in the morning in summer to seven in the

evening." "No irons used except for refractory prisoners. Ordinary punishment, solitary confinement in a cell for two or three days. No one allowed to be struck. The friends of the prisoners can visit them twice a week by an order from the police." The regulations seem upon the whole to be good; food sufficient; and a visiting magistrate daily goes round to hear all complaints.

In the *St. Lazare* there were eight hundred and eighty women under sentence. "The common crime was domestic theft, and the majority of the prisoners servants in Paris." "The system of correctional police seems to be good. In twenty years about twelve hundred have been discharged, out of whom about two hundred have again been confined; and many persons who have been there are now living rich and respectable at Paris. The prison is inspected daily. Mass is performed once a week, on Sundays. No prayers on week days. No religious or moral instruction whatever. A general system of labour prevails throughout the prison. From one hundred to one hundred and thirty in each work-room, under one inspector. *Needle-work, spinning, winding, shawl-making, and embroidery*. Their earnings are divided into three parts. One for the government, one for the purse to be given them on their discharge, which sometimes amounts to three or four hundred francs, and one payable to them every fifteen days. The directors of the house make their arrangements with the contractors for the work. It is done at a cheaper rate than by free labour. The prisoners were well dressed in prison dresses; neat and comfortable. The fault of the establishment appeared to be in the numbers; a want of classification; and consequently the penitentiary system was not as effective as it ought to be.

"In the *Bicêtre* six hundred and eighty-two persons of all descriptions were confined, four hundred of whom were at work in different trades. Some earned as high as thirty or forty sous a day. The earnings were divided in thirds as before mentioned. No irons used, but the prison was in general dirty and offensive.—The chief defects in these establishments, in many respects so creditable to the country, seem to be the want of separate sleeping rooms, and an inattention to cleanliness—circumstances of the most indispensable importance to the health and improvement of the prisoners, and to the success of any Penitentiary."

Of the Penitentiary at Milbank we deem it unnecessary to extract any particulars, as our former volumes have presented our readers with the more remarkable circumstances, at the times they occurred; but the account of the gaol at Liverpool is in many respects so interesting that we cannot withhold it from our readers. This gaol, Mr. Roscoe informs us, has been erected about thirty years.

"Mr. Howard saw it in its progress in the year 1787, and expressed his opinion, that *"with a view to security, health, reformation, and convenience, it would be one of the first borough gaols in the kingdom."*

"It is enclosed with a stone wall, twenty-one feet high, and consists of six wings, all converging in a semicircle, towards the chapel and the governor's house.

"Of these wings, three only are at present occupied for the purposes of the borough. In these are confined prisoners for debt, sued by process in the Borough Court, persons fined under the Dock Police Acts, and such delinquents as the Borough magistrates think proper to commit.

"The other three wings are now let by the Corporation to the County, as a House of Correction; and, at present, contain 543 prisoners, of whom 84 are females; all of whom are now employed in various kinds of work, under a regulated system of labour, as directed by the magistrates, and carried into execution by Mr. Thomas Amos, the present governor. This plan commenced in June, 1817, since which it has been carried on with an increasing prospect of utility. The employments for the males are *weaving, winding cotton, coopers' work, tailors, shoe-makers, clog-makers, &c.* For some of these, new work-shops were requisite, which have been erected by the prisoners, as *bricklayers, joiners, &c.* The women are employed in *knitting, sewing, picking cotton, &c.* in making slops, or cloathing for seamen, and for exportation to the colonies. Their own cloathing (except woollens) is also manufactured in the house. Children are first instructed in spinning and winding, and are afterwards put to the looms or other kinds of labour.

"The criminal is allowed *one-fourth* of his earnings for his own use; half of this is paid him *weekly*, the other half is reserved till his discharge. Till this plan of a small *weekly* payment was adopted, an inducement was evidently wanting; but this produced a striking effect.

"A Chaplain is appointed, who performs the church service every Sunday, and reads prayers once in the week days.

"The occupation of this building by the county is, however, only of a temporary nature; a House of Correction or Penitentiary, upon a still larger scale, having been commenced, and being now in great forwardness, in the township of Kirkdale, within two miles of Liverpool. This building will, when finished, consist of two half segments of an ellipsis, placed at a considerable distance from each other, but united at the ends by ranges of building, one side of which will form the Sessions House for this part of the county; the other, the Governor's House and other accommodations. The Chapel will be placed in the centre. This building is so constructed, as to afford every convenience for the proper classification of offenders. There will be a separate cell for every criminal by night, and a work-shop where he will be employed, either alone or with others, according to the nature of his business, by day. The work-shops will be erected on the outside of the two elliptical segments, leaving a sufficient passage between. The building is placed near a healthy village, in an elevated situation, and will afford every accommodation for carrying the penitentiary system into full effect; and from the encouragement already given, and the constant attention paid by the county magistrates, seconded by the judicious, firm, and conciliating measures adopted by the governor, there is every reason to hope that when the opportunities of improvement and reformation shall be increased by the additional conveniences of the new building, this establishment will vie with any in the kingdom.

"In the mean time, an earnest and highly commendable attempt is now making, to combine with the habits of order and industry amongst the convicts at Liverpool, a regular plan of intellectual and moral instruction. For this purpose a number of ladies, of the Society of Friends, have associated together, and have undertaken to instruct these unfortunate women in useful occupations, and to superintend and direct their labours; thereby rendering what was considered as their punishment, the means of their reformation and future welfare. This idea was suggested by the success of the beneficent efforts of Mrs. Fry, in reclaiming the prisoners in Newgate. On her recent visit to Liverpool, she found many persons who, from similar motives, had followed

her generous and enlightened example, and had constituted a committee, and applied to the magistrates for their encouragement and support. By her assistance and advice, the assent of the magistrates was obtained; and a matron was appointed to carry into effect the directions of the committee. The convicts entered into the plan not only with willingness, but with cheerfulness. They chose monitors from amongst themselves to regulate their proceedings. The inactivity and disorder incident to gaols, have been effectually banished; and the whole now presents a scene of peaceful industry, where their labours are relieved by reading select portions of scripture, or by intervals of necessary refreshment and repose."

The last section, *on the discipline of a Penitentiary*, contains many important suggestions which do not admit of abridgement. The appendix comprises numerous reports concerning the state of Penitentiaries and Penitentiary discipline in various parts of the world, which are either quoted or referred to in the preceding part of the work: From these we could with pleasure have made ample extracts, if our time and space would have permitted; the accounts of the moral and religious reformation on board several of the Hulks, will prove highly gratifying to every virtuous and benevolent mind.

Mr. Roscoe's name will doubtless ensure to his work an extensive circulation. The enlarged, humane, and philosophic views, which he has taken of the various subjects treated by him, do equal honour to his head and his heart; and we trust that his suggestions will meet with that attention they so eminently deserve, in the approaching parliamentary discussions relative to the present sanguinary complexion of our criminal laws

A Treatise on the Importance of extending the British Fisheries; containing a description of the Iceland Fisheries, and of the Newfoundland Fishery and Colony; together with remarks and propositions for the better supply of the Metropolis and the Interior, with cured and fresh Fish. By S. Phelps, 8vo. 6s. Simpkin and Marshall; London, 1818.

The importance of the Fisheries, not only as a profitable source of commerce,

but especially as a nursery for seamen, is now so fully admitted that we should consider it a waste of our readers time and patience were we to enter into a particular consideration of them. The situation of the British coasts, indeed, is the most advantageous for catching fish in the World. The Scottish Islands, particularly those to the north and west, lie most commodiously for carrying on the fishing trade to perfection; and the various creeks, coasts, bays, rivers, and lakes of Scotland, are replenished with the greatest abundance of the finest fish. The unfortunate monarch, Charles I, was so sensible of the advantages to be derived from fisheries, that he began the experiment, together with a company of merchants; but the civil war soon frustrated that project. Charles II. made a similar attempt; but his pressing wants caused him to withdraw his money from the concern, which soon after fell to the ground. Since the Union with Scotland, every successful attempts have been made to retrieve the fisheries; and those carried on by British Capital and industry in other parts of the world have been protected by various acts of the legislature. Deeply convinced of the great value of the fisheries both in a commercial and also in a political point of view, Mr. Phelps has offered in the volume, now under consideration, numerous important facts, all of which concur to shew the necessity of extending the British Fisheries.

The first place to which our attention is directed, is the island of Iceland; the bays and rivers of which are full of fish, and in such abundance that the natives do not fish on the outward banks, where the greatest quantities of the finest fish are to be caught; but confine themselves to the bays or fiords, where they catch an inferior kind of fish in small boats. The Icelandic Rivers, it appears, contain abundance of very fine salmon, and it is stated that *one single river* in Iceland will produce as much salmon as all the rivers of England and Scotland.

As the trade with Iceland is now open, and the British Government has granted a bounty of £3 per ton on the Iceland fishery, our author recommends the establishment of an *Iceland Fishing Company*, under the following peculiar advantages.

"1st. The supply of fish is inexhaustible.
2d. The fishing grounds round Iceland are at no greater distance from the shores of Scotland and Ireland than the south banks of Newfoundland are from St. John's where the fish is cured."

"The plan of this society should therefore be, to catch the fish on the coasts of Iceland, and bring it to the Orkney, or other stations, to be cured; which could easily be effected, with infallible success, by salting the fish on board, in bulk, as fast as it is caught and cleaned, and, when a full cargo is obtained, by proceeding to the Orkneys, or other places, as the wind may best serve, where the fish would be found in an excellent state, fit for curing dry, or for barrelling.

"Cargoes of salmon, forrelers, &c. could also be brought fresh in ice, or in pickle, to the London, Liverpool, Scotch, or Irish markets.

"In order to make the most of the seasons, some number of vessels with fishermen, should winter in Iceland, to take advantage of the early fishing season in February, and to prepare cargoes for the spring; or the trade may be carried on precisely the same as with Newfoundland, which would employ a colony of people to an immense extent, and relieve thousands of families, particularly in the north of Scotland and Ireland.

"This fishery would be the finest nursery in the world for seamen, as was proved by the Dutch, who formerly carried on a very extensive and lucrative fishing trade with the coasts of Iceland.

"In the year 1803, eleven hundred and thirty-three Dutch vessels were fishing at one time off the bays of Faxefjord and Bredefjord; each vessel had from twelve to sixteen hands on board. Their fish was salted on board in barrels, the inconvenience and expence of which must be evident, compared with the mode now proposed. Barrels take up a great deal of room in the vessels, and lessen the cargoes, besides being expensive and cumbersome; neither will the fish be so good as if first salted in bulk, where, if it remained at least three weeks, it would be of benefit rather than injury to its quality. Besides, if by chance some fish are not properly cleaned, and the back bone not properly taken out, a single fish of this kind will spoil the flavour and quality of a whole barrel, which cannot happen by the proposed method, as they may be separated, or improved, in the second curing. It is also necessary in the process of curing fish, that it should undergo a certain degree of fermentation and pressure.

"The advantage of running to the Orkneys, or other contiguous places, to discharge the cargoes as fast as they are procured, will enable the vessels to make

several voyages in a season, whereas the Dutch can only make one, and consequently cannot bring their fish to market at so cheap a rate as the Company now proposed."

"Each vessel, of 120 to 150 tons, should be attended on the fishing banks by several smaller vessels, which should bring their fresh fish to the large vessels, when they could assist in fishing; by which means a cargo would very soon be completed.

The Iceland salt fish is always worth five dollars per quintal more, in the Mediterranean markets, than the Newfoundland fish.

The Icelanders make a great quantity of their cod into stock fish, called by them *torfisk*, which is the fish simply dried without salt; but they also make *clipfisk*, or dry salt fish, of a most excellent quality.

Not long since the government of Denmark was willing to dispose of the island of Iceland, for no very considerable sum, and was about to alienate it to a Company in Norway. It is much to be lamented that the British government did not take Iceland under its protection, when it was strenuously solicited by the natives, a few years ago. This idea is also strengthened by the opinions of Mr. Hooker and Sir George Mackenzie, who have written upon the subject.

Iceland is invaluable for the protection and accommodation it would afford our Greenland trade, as well as for the trade of that island.

The Iceland *hovkaly*, (pronounced *houkal*) or shark oil, is the finest fish-oil in the world. It is colourless, and clear as water, and will not freeze in the coldest winter of our climate. It is made by cutting the fish in junks or pieces, and by throwing a large quantity together into a deep pit, where it is suffered to ferment and putrify; after which the oil exudes and purifies itself, and is separated from the fleshy substance by pressure only, and without heat. After a little repose, it becomes perfectly fine and clear; and it is evident, that after process of the putrid fermentation, it is not subject to change or decomposition, although it gets of a deeper colour by carriage, perhaps in dirty casks, or from a tinge of the wood. The Icelanders eat the flesh of the *hovkaly* after the oil is extracted, and they esteem it excellent food.

If cargoes of blubber were brought from Greenland to Iceland, (or I think even to

the Orkneys) the oil, no doubt, could be extracted in the same manner, which would greatly improve its quality, and the process would be much less expensive than the common method; and each vessel sent out to Greenland would, by this plan, procure two cargoes in a season, instead of one only. The livers of the cod may be treated in the same manner. The heads of cod, as well as the sounds, are of much more value than is generally imagined. The Icelanders dry the heads, and, by proper treatment, they certainly make as fine soup as the best turtle in the world.

"The Dutch had, in the year 1803, eleven hundred and thirty-three vessels fishing at same time off the coast of Iceland, as before stated. The value of each vessel, with outfit, salt, barrels, and provisions, could not be less, upon an average, than £800, making the capital employed £906,400. One-third the tonnage of vessels, and one-third the capital and expenses, would bring as much fish to the Orkneys, salted in bulk, as was brought by the Dutch to their markets. A comparative calculation of profits and advantages need not, therefore, be further entered into.

"Five hundred vessels of 150 tons each (and the Dutch were of 120 to 150 tons burthen) would bring, in single cargoes only, 75,000 tons of fish to the Orkneys in one season; the bounty alone upon which would be £225,000. It is presumed that government may not continue this bounty, which would not be required after the first expence and establishment.

The number of seamen employed by the Dutch in fishing off Iceland, was not less, upon an average, than from twelve to sixteen thousand, and, in the whole of their fishing trade, it is said, they employed above 9000 vessels and 360,000 people, which must have given employment to more than double that number of other descriptions of persons ashore. By extending the British fisheries in the way now proposed, with all their appendages, may not as many British vessels and British subjects find employ? This is a subject which requires the most serious consideration and investigation, together with the most ample encouragement and support. The calculation, enormous as it may appear, is much within the bounds of probability and truth.

"It has been said that the establishment of an Iceland fishery might interfere with our Newfoundland and home fisheries.— Shall, therefore, this invaluable fishery be

refused to British fishermen, and be given again exclusively to the Dutch? Would that be any advantage to our Newfoundland and home fisheries? The Dutch would always have the preference at foreign markets; the cabalion, or bacallau of Iceland being always preferred to the Newfoundland fish, and it arrives at foreign markets much sooner.

"The Dutch fishermen, who were accustomed to fish on the coasts of Iceland, always ridiculed the idea of our sending to Newfoundland to fish, when we could get better fish, in greater quantities, so much nearer home.

"Besides, what is the extent of our fisheries at home and abroad? By a recent statement made to the House of Commons, it appeared that only 20,000 seamen were employed in the British fisheries! The Dutch employed 360,000 people altogether, at least, as is stated in a printed report: shall we then confine our numbers to 20,000, and give the remainder of the trade to the Dutch? It is not only the number of fishermen to be employed that is to be taken into consideration upon this subject, but the employment which will be given to women and children to cure and pack the fish on shore, and the incalculable numbers of persons of various descriptions to whom it will give employment, food, and comfort.

"Although the local situation of Great Britain is the best in the world for the extension of her fisheries, yet the Dutch have always excelled us as fishermen and curers, which has arisen partly from their greater steady industry, and partly from their superior method; for in all things else they have the disadvantage. It may not, therefore, be improper to state some of the probable causes of their superior success.

"1st. The Dutch always paid their fishermen by shares of the fish caught, to induce them to be diligent, and procure full cargoes in the shortest space of time; and the same method should always be adopted, which is the natural and primitive mode of carrying on and extending fisheries, as well as a saving of capital.

"2dly. Their most expert fishermen were the commodores of their fleets, both in finding the best fishing grounds and shoals

of fish, and in giving instruction how and where to lay their nets.

"3dly. The Dutch kept the same fishermen employed the whole year round, in different fisheries and on different stations; for herrings are not found at the same time off the north of Iceland, the coasts of Scotland, and at Yarmouth, but succeed each other. The same with other fish according to their seasons.

"It appears, also, that another great cause of the superior success and extent of their fisheries was, that they fished in large companies or fleets, and made a kind of joint stock concern of their captures. For instance, off Iceland, there would be seldom less than 1000 to 1200 vessels fishing at the same stations; each shared alike, and on their return home they had merchants ready to contract for forty or fifty cargoes together to ship for foreign markets; whereas it is difficult to find a market for a single cargo, or a purchaser who would enter upon such an enterprise.

"Supposing a single vessel to be sent out to Iceland, and to return with a full cargo of fish;—what is the owner to do with the fish when he has got it? He has no connexion in the trade; and instead of receiving the value of his cargo, and returning again to the same employment, he must go to a foreign market, where he is also a stranger, and a new trader, and where he must sell his fish at any price that is offered, consequently he is no better off abroad than at home. This shows the importance of fishing companies and fishing stations, which still admit of ramifications, that would give occupation and support to numberless individuals of different descriptions. What makes the value of our oyster fisheries, but being carried on by extensive companies?

"The establishment of an Iceland fishing company is the more to be recommended, as its object is not to obtain a monopoly, but to extend the British fisheries generally, and thereby give regular employment to multitudes of the lower classes of the community (particularly seamen out of employ) and also to furnish a more abundant supply of a very desirable article of food; which can only be effected by the joint exertions and support of persons of high consideration and distinction. The efforts

of single individuals would be inadequate and unavailing; and unless prompt and powerful means are adopted, this trade, so natural and advantageous to the British interest, will again fall exclusively into the hands of the Dutch, or be alienated to the Norwegians.

"Some people may remark that our fisheries are already too extensive, and allege as a proof the present distressed state of our colony and fishery at Newfoundland; but this is by no means a proof. The local disadvantages, distance, and expence of our Newfoundland fishery operate against that fishery; but the demand for fish will always exceed the supply to be obtained, if it can be brought to market at a cheap rate, and of a good quality."

Mr. Phelps has given an interesting account of the introduction of the British trade with Iceland, for which we must refer our readers to his volume. There is, however, so much weight in his observations on the impolicy of the existing duties on salt, as tending to impede the progress of the fisheries, that we are tempted to extract some of his remarks.

"The greatest obstacle, which can possibly be named to impede or annoy the fishing trade, is certainly the duty on salt: for though it may be obtained duty free for that purpose, yet the waiting for permits and the attendance of excise officers; the danger of transport, the fear of mistakes, and of incurring heavy penalties, are such tremendous considerations, that few are bold enough to run such risks; and numberless cargoes of fish are not taken and cured in consequence.

"By having proper fishing stations this evil might in some measure be avoided; but it is a pity there should be any impediment to an object of such national and individual importance.

"Sir Thomas Bernard seems to have entered into a full examination of this subject, and, in recommending a commutation for the salt duties, he says, "The commutation should be so calculated as not to subject the individual to more than what he is now charged under the existing salt duties: for example, if a householder's expence in salt be at present thirty shillings a-year, it will

be an advantage to him to pay only twenty shillings a-year in lieu of it;" and he endeavours to establish the fact, "that every family upon an average pays at least thirty shillings annually for salt." If this statement of Sir T. Bernard be correct, twenty-nine shillings out of the thirty ought to go to government for duties; and if this be the case, the revenue must, some way or other, be defrauded in this article to an immense extent, for if twenty shillings *salt tax* were laid on every taxable householder, in lieu of the duties on salt, government would be gainers and the householders also; and here would immediately be a *commutation for the salt duties*; and some additional amount could also be laid on the great consumers of salt, in cases where it would not oppress them.

"The cottager and the fishermen would then be free indeed, and none would be sufferers but a few poor excise officers, who may be pensioned, and permitted to retire upon half-pay, or become fish curers, or other useful members of the community.

"The bay salt is made in low situations, near the banks of the sea, from whence the salt water is let into long reservoirs or canals, the same as at the salt works at Lymington and other places, and the process is carried on nearly the same, with this only difference, that the salt water to make bay salt is entirely evaporated by the sun, and at Lymington, when the salt water is evaporated to a certain degree of concentration, it is conducted to the salt pans, where the process is finished by boiling.

"In this process of boiling, the bittern salts, or sulphats and muriats of magnesia and lime, which are contained in sea water, fall first to the bottom of the pans, or remain in the mother waters, and the salt which is taken up by the ladles is nearly pure and white sea or culinary salt; but, by the hasty boiling down of the brine, it has not time to form regular and large crystals.

"The new process in Cheshire for making large salt for the fisheries is, to evaporate the brine by a very slow heat, in very large pans, by which more regular and larger crystals are obtained.

"The finishing process of making baysalt, when the brine or salt water is evaporated

in the pits, by the heat of the sun, to a sufficient consistence, though not dry, is, to shovel into large heaps, in a pyramidal or conical form, on the dry land, on the banks of the canals or pits; and there, by repose, it regularly grains or crystallizes, and the deliquescent salts and moisture drain from it; and, although muriat of soda does not appear to contain carbonic acid, yet the presence of that acid seems necessary to its crystallization, as is the case with all neutral salts; and this is the only distinction there can possibly be between the quality of bay salt and the common salt made in England.

"I conceive, therefore, that the *rock salt* of Cheshire is as good, in every respect, for the purpose of curing fish of all kinds, as the bay, or foreign salt; but if, by experience, it should be found otherwise, it can only arise from the crystals being broken by crushing the rock salt; by which some part falls to powder, and some is large and unequal; and the fine part, when employed in curing, will sooner dissolve, and is termed weaker than the large salt.

"Salt, made by a strong heat, or by being fused, is more deliquescent, and does not decrepitate in the fire like large-grained or bay salt; which shows the disengagement of an elastic fluid, or carbonic acid.

"If large-grained salt, made after the new process, were exposed to the air, as soon as taken from the pans, in pyramids or cones, the same as the bay salt, I should conceive it would be even superior to bay salt, which naturally contains a great deal of foul and extraneous matter; but the regulations of the excise laws prohibit this method.

"The Cheshire salt is some of the purest native or crude salt in the world. The brine and rock salt of Cheshire do not contain the sulphat or muriat of magnesia in a degree like sea water; nor sulphat of lime, like most salt gems or rock salt. In fine, if it be admitted that the purer salt is, the better it is for curing or preserving fish or meat, no salt in the world can be better than the Cheshire is, when properly made. If, on the contrary, bay salt, or sea salt, should still be found preferable to Cheshire salt, it must be owing either to the per-

sence of carbonic acid, or to the admixture of muriat and sulphat of magnesia; and it rarely contains much of either.

"As a pretty strong proof of the efficacy of rock salt for curing fish and meat, I have known hundreds of tons crushed and sold as bay salt for that purpose, without any complaint; and had it been known to be rock salt, it would certainly not have been used. This salt had been made foul by dirt, to give it the colour and appearance of bay salt.

"The Dutch purchase large quantities of Cheshire salt, which they mix with the bay salt, and some prefer it thus mixed to the bay salt alone, which they say is so strong that it burns the dry salt fish; but the best practice is to use fine salt in the first operation of curing, and large-grained salt in the finishing and packing.

Mr. Phelps states that a *small* admixture of the nitrate of potash, or saltpetre, with common salt, will have the most efficacious effect in curing, corning, and preserving all kinds of fish.

"It will," says he, give the fish a colour, clearness, and flavour, not to be obtained by any other method, and it will preserve it much longer and better than the fish cured in the common way, which, after a while, turns yellow, black, and rancid; on the contrary, the longer fish cured in this way is reasonably kept, the better will be its flavour; the same as the ling, cured at the Scilly islands, which, at two and three years old, has the best flavour; but the common salt fish at two years old is good for very little.

"Care should be taken to mix the saltpetre regularly with the other salt, which would be best done in solution, and one pound of nitrat of potash to one hundred weight of salt would be quite sufficient. It would add greatly to the quality of the large fishery salt, made by slow evaporation, in Cheshire, if it were judiciously introduced in the process of making that salt."

As the fisheries cannot be carried on to a great extent, and with full success, without the fostering aid and protection of government, and without regulations similar to those adopted by the admiralty of Holland; Mr. Phelps is of opinion, that it would be highly beneficial to the

success of our fisheries, if government would appoint commissioners and a board for that purpose. The ultimate returns of benefit to government and to the country would amply repay, and justly warrant, the expense of such an establishment.

We have not room to follow this truly patriotic writer through all his suggestions relative to the fisheries. The whole volume abounds with facts, somewhat desultory indeed in their arrangement, but so important in their results, that we cannot too earnestly recommend it to the attention of our legislators, as well as to all who take an interest in the real welfare of their country.

Narrative of a Residence in Algiers

By Signor Pananti, with Notes and Illustrations, by Edward Blaquiere, Esq. R. N. 4to. £2 2s. Colburn, London, 1818.

EVERY thing relative to the piratical maritime States of Barbary has of late become peculiarly interesting. In the manners, government, and religion of the singular people who inhabit them, there has always been much to excite curiosity; and that curiosity has been increased since the severe and deserved castigation inflicted upon Algiers, by the gallant Lord Exmouth, in 1816. Few, however, of the various individuals, who have returned home from a miserable captivity among the savage inhabitants of the Barbary States, have presented to the public any well-written narrative of their sufferings.

Signor Pananti, however, forms an exception to the generality of liberated captives, and in the volume now under consideration he has produced a deeply interesting and well written work; and has had the rare felicity of falling into the hands of an able and intelligent translator. After residing some time in England, where he had taken refuge during the revolutionary storm, which a very few years since overwhelmed his country, he was, in an evil hour, prevailed upon by some pretended friends to quit his

hospitable asylum; and on his return to Italy, in a Sicilian vessel, he was captured by a fleet of Algerine corsairs. This heart-rending catastrophe, and the treatment he received from his ferocious captors, are thus powerfully described :

"No sooner (says he) was the infidel flag descried, than all was terror and dismay on board the Sicilian. I know not what chilling hand oppresses the Christian heart, on the appearance of Barbary corsairs: like the head of Medusa, it seemed to petrify every person on board. It was now that, as in all great disasters, instead of mutual support and encouragement, a sentiment of hatred is instantly generated; the fire of discord bursts forth amongst the companions of misfortune, and intestine war is kindled on public desolation. One of our men, who had been in slavery at Salée, and who preserved the sad remembrance, inspired with a feeling of desperation, rushed up to the Captain, and would have certainly plunged a stiletto in his heart, had not myself and the passengers promptly interfered. Another, still more infuriated, seized a fire-brand, and was, by absolute force alone, prevented from applying it to the powder-magazine; some were for destroying themselves on board, others proposed jumping into the sea, and thus defeating the triumph of their enemies. This state of suffering and despair having subsided, it was shortly succeeded by a deep and mournful silence; after which the sailors were observed to descend, one by one, into the hold, there to await the event. As to us passengers, we remained on deck, deeply meditating on, and watching our approaching ruin.

"The shouts of the barbarians are heard close to us. They appear on deck in swarms, with haggard looks and naked scimitars, prepared for boarding; this is preceded by a gun, the sound of which was like the harbinger of death to the trembling captives, all of whom expected to be instantly sunk: it was the signal for a good prize. A second gun announced the capture, and immediately after they sprung aboard in great numbers. Their first movements were confined to a menacing display of their bright sabres and attaghans, with an order for us to make no resistance, and surrender; which it was hardly necessary to repeat: we had only to obey; and this ceremony being ended, our new visitors assumed a less austere tone, crying

out in their *Lingua Franca*, '*No paura! No paura!*' (don't be afraid!) After this, rum was called for, then the keys of our trunks; when, dividing our party into two divisions, one was ordered into the pirate's boat, and conveyed into the admiral's frigate, while the others remained behind, under the care of several Moors, who had taken charge of the vessel. I was amongst the number of those transferred, and, in putting off from the brig, joined my companions in a speechless adieu of those we left behind.

"On gaining the frigate, we had no sooner got upon deck, than the barbarians uttered a cry of victory, usual when any captures are made. A savage joy seemed to play on their cadaverous aspects. A passage being opened for us between the armed Turks and Moorish sailors, we were conducted into the presence of the grand *Rais*, supreme commander of the Algerine squadron. He was seated between the captains of the five other frigates, who had assembled in close council to deliberate on the measures necessary to be taken with us, and to combine future operations. We were interrogated in brief and haughty terms, but neither insult nor rudeness was offered to any one of the party. The grand *Rais* very civilly asked us for our money, watches, rings, and every other article of value we had about our persons; in order, as he obligingly observed, to save them from the rapacity of the people of the Black Sea, who formed a considerable part of his crew; and who he candidly said were all *ladri*. He then deposited our respective property in a small box, faithfully assuring us that all should be returned on our leaving the vessel. During the distribution in the box, he repeated, alternately looking at the captives, '*questo per ti*,' (this is for you,) '*questi altro per ti*;' but perhaps in his heart, 'and all this is for me!' we were then ordered to retire; and, placed upon a mat in the *Rais's* outer cabin, began to reflect on our new situation. When supper was served, it consisted of a black-looking paste, in an immense pan, which being placed on the deck, was immediately surrounded by a host of hungry Moors and negroes, indiscriminately mixed together, and making common cause for the laudable purpose of emptying the platter; which, if ever so well inclined to partake of, was a forlorn hope to us afflicted and over-ceremonious visitors; who, at this patriarchal repast, might with propriety be com-

pared to the timid spaniel, who vainly attempts to come in for a part of the bone thrown to the famished mastiff. Soon after sun-set, we were ordered to descend by a species of trap leading into the hold, which had infinitely more the appearance of a sepulchre than a place destined for living beings. There it was necessary to extend our wearied limbs over blocks, cables, and other ship's tackling, which made ours a bed of thorns indeed! In this suffocating state, the bitterest reflections presented themselves to our sleepless imaginations. After being, as it were, on the eve of touching the paternal shore, what was now to become of us? Born and educated in a civilized country, long accustomed to share the protection of British liberty and law, we were now captives of the vilest slaves, and perhaps doomed to drag out the remainder of our wretched days in dreary captivity amongst inexorable Moors! The poor sailors, too, all fathers of families, who looked to them alone for support and consolation, seemed totally incapable of bearing up against the misery of their situation.

"The crew of the pirate was composed of almost every race sent forth by the African continent, with the addition of several of the Levantine banditti, who are yearly imported from Smyrna, and other parts of Turkey, for the service of the regencies; and there was as great a diversity of colour, as nations, from the flat-nosed natives of Tombuctoo, to the white and ferocious descendants of the Almehades. By way of rendering the scene still more obnoxious, this motley crew were all either affected with some corroding humour, or swarming with vermin. Constantly expecting that a plague, the natural companion of so much filth, would break out, and doomed to see these stupid fatalists with lighted lamps, and pipes, in every part of the vessel: our anxiety between such a consoling choice of evils is not to be easily described, and made me often wish for the tub of Diogenes. As to the gloomy hole, in which we went through the painful ceremony of attempting to sleep, it could only be described in the language of the immortal author of the *Inferno*. Packed together like herrings, our bed was worse than that of Procrustes. Stretched along the deck in the manner of the Turks, compelled to eat our wretched meal with the lowest of the crew, we were invariably obliged to wait, till our black and tawny companions had

filled their mouths from the dish with their filthy fingers. Cursious was the unvarying diet, and our beverage consisted of putrid water, which was handed round in an earthen pitcher, to us all in common."

At length the captors and captives arrived at Algiers. On approaching the anchorage, a shout of savage joy ran through the piratical frigate, and marked the satisfaction of the barbarians. As soon as they landed, the Rais, their conqueror, marche them in ostentatious triumph through the city, to the council of regency; which had met in order to determine on the respective fates of the unhappy captives. The following passage in which Signor Pananti had delineated the anxieties of this trying moment, is one of the most deeply interesting in the whole volume.

"A large awning being extended in front of the house, the scene shortly opened; exhibiting the Members of the Regency, in barbarous pomp and horrid majesty, seated before us; accompanied by the *Ulemas*, or expounders of the law, and principal Agas of the Divan. We were then, without further ceremony or preamble, asked for our papers, which were duly examined; nor was that canting gravity wanting on this occasion, which is usually assumed to justify acts of rapine and plunder. The documents were then presented to the English Consul, whose presence is always required at these examinations, to verify any claim he may have to make. This gentleman soon saw the insufficiency of our documents, but, stimulated by the goodness of his heart and sentiments of pity for persons in our unhappy condition, he made every possible exertion to extricate us from the appalling destiny with which we were now threatened. The circumstance of some of the party being natives of a country united to the dominions of France did not restrain the Consul's generous efforts: we were unfortunate, and that was sufficient to insure the protection of an Englishman. But Rais Hamida boldly sustained the remorseless law of piracy; drawing the finest distinction imaginable between domiciliation and nationality, he proved himself a most able jurisconsult, according, at least, to the African code of public laws.

'A good prize! prisoners! slaves!' was now murmured through the council,

and soon communicated to the crowd assembled without, which, by its cries and vociferations, seemed to demand such a decision. The British Consul then formally demanded the English lady and her two children; upon this being accorded, the Chevalier Rossi, her husband, advanced a few steps, and with dignified courage supported his claim to liberation, on the principle of having married an English woman, and of also being the father of two British subjects. This application being successful, he soon rejoined his anxious wife and children. Another attempt was now made in favour of us all by the Consul, but without effect:—this was followed by a cry in the hall of '*schiavi! schiavi!*' (slaves, slaves;) which horrible word was echoed by the multitude. The Members of the Council then rose; and on the assembly being dissolved, the Consul and his attendants, together with Chevalier Rossi and family, departed; leaving us devoted victims in a state of almost immoveable insensibility, as one who scarcely hears the thunder, when he is enveloped by the lurid glare of lightning which precedes it.

"Before we had recovered from our stupor, we were led off under the Grand *Serivano* and *Guardian Basha*, who led us through a considerable part of the city, followed by a great number of spectators. It being Friday, the Moorish sabbath, hundreds of infidels, in coming from the mosques, were soon attracted in every direction, to enjoy this new spectacle of degraded Christianity.

"Arrived at the palace of the Pasha, inhabited by the Dey, the first object that struck our eyes were six bleeding heads, ranged along before the entrance!!! And as if this dreadful sight were not sufficient of itself to harrow up the soul, it was still farther aggravated by the necessity of stepping over them, in order to pass into the court. They were the heads of some turbulent Agas, who had dared to murmur against the Dey. A dead silence reigned throughout the building, in which Suspicion seemed to have fixed her abode, while fear was depicted in every countenance. Being ordered to arrange ourselves before the Dey's window, to feast the despot's eyes, he soon approached, looked at us with a mingled smile of exultation and contempt, then making a sign with his hand, we were ordered to depart; and after a third circuit of the town, arrived before a large dark-looking building. It was the great *Bagno*, or

house of reception for Christian slaves. Hence one of its pompous titles, *Bufios os Esclavos*. Every fibre trembled, and our limbs shook under us, as we traversed the horrid receptacle. The first words of the keeper, after we had entered, were, 'Whoever is brought into this place becomes a slave!' In passing the dank and filthy court-yard we were surrounded by a multitude of slaves, bearing about them all the signs of abandoned sufferers. They were ragged, lank, and haggard, with the head drooping, eyes sunk and distorted, cheeks imprinted by the furrows of protracted wretchedness, which seemed to have withered the soul, and by destroying the finer feelings of their nature, left no trace of pity for the sufferings of others: so that we passed without the slightest manifestation of that sympathy so naturally expected in such a situation. Exhausted by long confinement, and wrapped up in a sense of their own melancholy fate, our appearance was viewed with a stupid indifference, unaccompanied by any fellow feeling. During the few intervals unoccupied in the public works, they remain shut up, wandering about like pallid spectres in this house of darkness and of sorrow."

[To be concluded in our next Number.]

A Collection of Statutes, connected

with the General Administration of the Law; arranged according to the Order of Subjects, with Notes, by D. E. Evans, Esq. Barrister at Law, and Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster, 8vo. 8 vols. £8. Butterworth and Son; London, 1818.

THE Statutes at large form an indispensable part of the library of every individual, who is desirous of forming a comprehensive view of the *existing* Laws of his country; but unfortunately their bulk (for the latest and best edition consist of seventeen ponderous quarto tomes,) and their price (nearly £60,) operate as prohibitions to the acquisition of them. The multiplicity and variety of our laws was well exposed by the late Earl of Stanhope, when he submitted to the House of Lords a proposition for causing them to be reduced into one common

system. What has been done towards accomplishing so desirable an object, we have at present no means of ascertaining. But, what Lord Stanhope hoped and wished to see effected, has in some degree been achieved by the learned and indefatigable editor of the work, which we are now to introduce to our readers.

In this collection Mr. Evans has endeavoured to bring together, in a moderate compass, the several statutes which are connected with the ordinary course of professional and magisterial practice, accompanied by a very few others which appeared to possess an interest as matter of historical curiosity.

In order to accomplish this purpose, he has excluded all statutes relating to the functions of the different officers of government—to matters of revenue, (with the exception of the land revenue of the crown)—to naval and military subjects, and other objects of partial and limited interest.

The following general synopsis of its contents will convince our readers how much important matter is here successfully brought together.

VOL. I.

Part I.—Persons and Corporations.

Class	Class.
1 Aliens, Denizens, and Naturalization.	3 Marriage.
2 Statutes relating to the Clergy.	4 Parent and Child.
	5 Corporations.

Part II.—Real Estates.

1 Miscellaneous Statutes concerning Real Estates.	6 Conveyances by Infants, Lunatics, &c.
2 Tithes.	7 Fraudulent Conveyances.
3 Approveement and inclosure of commons.	8 Leases.
4 Joint Tenants, Coparceners, and Tenants in Common	9 Uses.
5 Mortmain and Charitable Uses.	10 Fines and Recoveries.
	11 Wills.
	12 Land Revenues of the Crown.

Addenda to Part I. and II.

VOL. II.

Part III.—Personal Property and Contracts.

1 Patents, Literary Property, &c.	6 Annuities.
2 Navigation, Ship Owners, and Mariners.	7 Gaming.
3 Insurance.	8 Stockjobbing.
4 Bills of Exchange, and Promissory Notes.	9 Sale of Offices.
5 Usury.	10 Buying of Titles.
	11 Transfer of Stock.
	12 Restitution of Stolen Property.
	13 Executors and Administrators.

Part IV.—Courts and Civil Proceedings.

1 General Courts of Common Law—Judges.	3 Original Writ, Process, Arrest, Imprisonment, Bail, Appearance.
2 Attornies.	

VOL. III.

4 Outlawry.	tutes respecting Civil Actions and Proceedings.
5 Privilege of Parliament.	16 Wales, Counties Palatine, Liberties.
6 Pleadings, &c.	16 Inferior Courts.
7 Set off.	17 Statutes relating to Personal Liberty.
8 Limitations	18 Real Actions.
9 Juries and Trials.	19 Distress, Replevin, and Matter, relating to Lord and Tenant.
10 Evidence.	
11 Costs.	
12 Judgment, Execution, Statutes, Recognizances.	
13 Error and false Judgment	
14 Miscellaneous Statutes	

VOL. IV.

20 Actions against Justices of Peace and other Officers.	23 King's Debts.
21 Hue and Cry, and actions against the Hundred.	24 Ecclesiastical and Maritime Courts.
22 Penal Actions and Informations.	25 Courts of Equity.
	Addenda to the preceding Classes of Part IV.
	26 Bankrupts.

VOL. V.

Part V.—Criminal Law.

1 Statutes relating to Religion and Ecclesiastical Supremacy.	5 Rape, Forcible Marriage, Polygamy, &c.
2 Treason and other Offences affecting the State.	6 Riots, and Offences attended with malice or violence. Obstruction of public Officers.
3 Offences relating to Coin.	
4 Homicide.	

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| 7 Larceny and Robbery. Assaults with intent to rob. | 16 Felony relating to the Slave Trade. |
| 8 Offences relating to Stolen Goods. | 17 Escapes and Rescue. |
| 9 Embezzlement by Agents, and public Officers | 18 Perjury. |
| 10 Embezzlement of public Stores. | 19 Seducing Artificers, and exporting Utensils. |
| 11 False pretences. | 20 Offences respecting Elections. |
| 12 Forgery. | 21 Labels, Scandalum Magnatum, &c. |
| 13 Piracy and Offences committed on the High Seas, or out of the Realm. | 22 Nuisances. |
| 14 Felony relating to the Revenue. | 23 Maintenance Champerty, Liveries |
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| 1 Alehouses. | 14 Examination. |
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| 9 Constables | 22 Highways. |
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| 26 Pawnbrokers. | 35 Swearing. |
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| 31 Servants. | 40 Wood. |
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| 33 Sheep. | Ap; endix. |
| 34 Stage Coaches. | Index. |

In general, Mr. Evans has inserted the Articles without abridgment, as they appear in the ordinary editions of the Statutes; and where some parts only of

a statute are applicable to the general design of the work, the others which relate to limited or temporary objects, are omitted, or are merely noticed by inserting the marginal abstracts.

In some cases the titles only are inserted as sufficiently declaring the object of the act, as in cases of acts by which others are continued or made perpetual, or where the mention of such acts may be considered as merely pointing out, in a general manner, the course and progress of the law upon subjects in respect of which it would be foreign from the principal design of the work to include the entire contents. To several statutes, Mr. Evans has added notes of the cases which have been decided upon their construction. In some instances, these notes are applied immediately to the particular expressions upon the construction of which questions have taken place. ---In others they assume the character of a dissertation or a digest of the law, as applicable to the general subject. ---In the composition of these notes as much attention seems to have been paid to conciseness as was consistent with perspicuity: ---And in the examination of some questions, the editor has interposed his own views, and canvassed with freedom, (but without transgressing the limits of respect,) the conclusions of judicial authority. In others, he has ventured to suggest an alteration of the subsisting law, or to offer such opinions as have occurred to him, with regard to legislative enquiry.

This is a brief outline of Mr. Evans's arduous and laborious work. Of the utility of his design, there can be but one opinion; and the manner in which it is executed is such will not detract from Mr. Evans's well-earned reputation, as an acute and able lawyer.

Some errors occur in the cross-references; but these will doubtless be removed in a future edition. The work is very handsomely printed; and, considering the vast mass of matter comprised within the moderate compass of eight large octavo volumes, ---it is a cheap one, ---a circumstance that is of no mean consequence to the purchaser of books, and especially of law books.

The Banquet, in Three Cantos, with Notes, 8vo. 5s. 6d. London, 1819, Baldwin, Cradock and Joy.

"La critique est est aisée—la pratique difficile," said a French wit of the last century;—had he lived in the present, he would have been induced to reverse the position—such exuberance of invention, such fertility of imagination as it has become our good fortune to witness, our forefathers could have had no conception of; and, confined within the narrow limits of vulgar common sense and judgment, their sober faculties would no doubt have been completely bewildered in the airy flights of modern imagination.

To transcribe into the most unintelligible phraseology, the wild ravings of a disordered brain is an occupation, now neither uncommon nor extraordinary; and to receive with profound veneration what they are unable to comprehend, was ever the characteristic feature of the multitude; a general smile of contempt would be passed on him who should dare avow his inaptitude to understand a *modern fashionable* author's meaning. When literature has arrived at this pitch, the task of the critic ought in fact to be at an end, but as his opinion is still called for, hard indeed is the burthen imposed on him! whether the new works are to be judged by the old established rules, or whether new rules are to be framed and adapted to the fresh-raised fabrics of romantic inspiration,—is yet a question undecided in the empire of British taste.

In this state of things, therefore, it is with sincere pleasure that we hail the publication of a work in which something like classical information may be traced to the author—who evidently gives a preference to the wits of our Augustan period above the more fashionable writers of the day. Although this dereliction of modern theories may not recommend him to the generality of readers, yet to such as are not alarmed by so formidable a censure as we have

ventured to pass upon him, we can with confidence announce a real gratification from the perusal of this work. Lest too much gravity should be anticipated from the pen of one so strangely biassed, we quote a passage or two among many others, that may counteract so erroneous an opinion.

Now to his task;—the carpet clear—behold!
The drawing-room its yawning valves unfold.
Encircling chairs encumber all the floor
And raps, with long pulsations, drum the door.
O'er the spruce lawn, the sprucer files approach,
In slender vis-a-vis, and ampler coach:—
As through the hall the company advance,
Silent they cast a wistful, side-long glance;
"Mirth in each eye, and hanger in each breast,
"The plates they view—and fancy all the rest."

Canto II. 255.

Although the subject is by no means susceptible of being treated in a very serious light, we find if any thing too much disposition to pun and ridicule in the author; who, carried away by a ready and lively wit, is apt perhaps to indulge in too many puns and quaint allusions, which tho' very well at proper distances, lose much of their effect by so numerous a distribution, as in this passage:

What would you covet more?
Your *Cape* behind, your *Côte Rotie* before:
In your strong *Tent* you may defy the age,
Or find some solace in your *Hermilage*.
Or if these fail you, there is your *Chateau*,
By knowing connoisseurs, surnamed *Margot*.—

Canto III. 401.

Not so however in the following, where the hypochondriac is admirably painted.

Avoid to ask the valetudinarian,
Who with capricious phlegm atrabiliarian.
(atraliliarian)
Cross, whimsical, irresolute, and shy,
Sees all your dainties with distemper'd eye;
Who, willing slave of Epidaurus' God,
Looks, ere he eat, for his physician's nod;
Before he takes a mouthful on his plate
Must try it by *apothecary's weight*:
Your ramekins too rich;—your mutton mean;—
Your fricassee too fat;—your leveret lean;—
Your craw-fish cold;—your harrico too hot;—
Your hash a thousand morbid ills has got.—
Such fill their mouths with arguments, excuses,
Of every meat will tell you the abuses,

With sophisms cramm'd, and aphorisms
 plenty,
 And for one *dram* will give you *scruples* twenty ;
 By little eating, hope to grow the stronger,
 And starve themselves to death to live the
 longer.

Nor in the following delineation of a
 cook.

How singularly fortunate, who can
 This *Rara Avis* meet, this proper man ;
 Who, conscious of his own unrivall'd powers,
 Far over all his fellow-*creatures* towers ;
 Who, bred originally to the—*bar*,
 Thinks he may treat his master on the par ;
 Like his profession, luminous and bright,
 And, in his own opinion, always right.
 His pride to kindle, not to quench a flame,
 And wake the passions, not by reason tame :
 With ample range of powers, and powers of
 range,

And well prepared this side or that to change :
 Still in the vehemence of action cool
 Who tries with patience, and condemns by
 rule,

As grave, as dignified, as those, and big,
 Who wear a larger, not a whiter wig :
 He sends alike, with firm unfaltering breath,
 The tenderest fowl, or toughest ox to death.—
 No Persian Sultan, whose despotic power
 Takes any subject's head at any hour,
 Can with a more imperious air confine,
 Or to the bow-string his satrap consign,
 Then he a goose to execution sends,
 And not one muscle of his brow unbends !
 His visage grave, his aspect rough and stern,
 Yet will his reddening cheek unconscious
 burn.

Canto II. 199.

To those wits, whose own genius is
 not always at hand, upon a *pinch*, to
 help them out with the joke that la-
 bours for utterance, this work must be
valuable, as they will find several not
 inelegant witticisms, *ready-made* and
 adapted to various occasions.

We by no means mention this as a
 principal recommendation of the poem,
 as we acknowledge that it has much
 higher claims, and contains in many
 passages that simplicity and force,
 which is only to be found in our best
 writers.

We shall only mention the opening
 of the 3rd Canto.

Ah ! where is now the care-constructed pile,
 On which the blooming valleys used to smile ?
 Whose firm foundation, bedded in the rock,
 Seem'd to defy the elemental shock ;
 Whose lofty head, on taper columns rear'd,
 Towering o'er thick surrounding mists ap-
 pear'd :

To shield whose sacred walls, vast hills arose,
 Capacious walls—as high almost as those :
 Far from whose towers, incensed with fre-
 quent smoke,
 The raging tempest howl'd, and harmless
 broke :
 Whose glittering spires the lake would oft
 behold,
 Deck'd, by the orient sun, in flaming gold.

Canto III. 1.

* * * * *
 * * * * * The broken key-stone thrown
 Far underneath the arch in which it shone,
 While its dependant brothers, o'er their
 mate,
 Bend trembling forward to partake its fate.

Canto III. 25.

* * * * *
 The fretted bossage, from the ceiling ript,
 Crumbles to powder in the yawning crypt.
 With tinkling bell, the browsing wethers
 climb
 Where, once, the hollow belfry toll'd its
 chime :

The ravens, with funeral cawings, hang
 Where matin peals their cheerful carols rang :
 Where sculptured tracery carved the storied
 dome,
 The chough and jackdaw build their fetid
 home :

The ivy clings around the oaken stalls,
 And matted missestoe festoons the halls :
 Who that surveys but must their lot deplore,
 And breathe a wish, that wishes could restore :
 Vain thought !—far otherwise !—for shortly
 must

The sad spectator here subscribe his dust :
 The mite of earth thou must contribute too,
 That other worms may moralize—on you.
 The tardy hand of Time these ruins saves,
 To heap their fragments on more recent
 graves.

Canto III. 33.

The notes contain many entertaining
 anecdotes, and much pains have been
 taken to compress into a small com-
 pass, and without ostentation, many of
 the most remarkable passages relating
 to the subject, from Plato, Plutarch,
 Aulus Gellius, Athenæus, and other
 antient authors, together with several
 amusing anecdotes from modern writers.
 We select one, from the latter, illustra-
 tive of the following precept.

*Custom, good sense, must teach you to select
 Your phrase, your dish ; and what you should
 reject.*

Mr. Delille, in 1786, dining with his friend
 Marmontel, related the following anecdote,
 respecting the observance of fashionable cus-

toms at table. The conversation turned on that multitude of indispensable trifles which are necessary to enable a man to mix in good society without being laughed at. "They are really innumerable," added Delille; "and what is most vexatious is, that all the wit and good sense in the world would never be sufficient, by themselves, to perfect you in these desirable accomplishments. A short time since," pursued he, "the Abbé Cosson, Professor of *Belles Lettres* at the College Mazarin, was describing to me a dinner to which he had been invited a few days before, where there were many persons of the first rank, blue ribbons, Marshals of France, &c. at the house of the Abbé Radouilliers at Versailles. 'I will lay you any wager,' said I, 'that during this self-same dinner you were not guilty of less than an hundred improprieties.'—'What do you mean?' said the Abbé, quite startled; 'I am sure I did every thing like every body else.'—'What presumption!—now I dare say you did no one thing like any body there. But let us see—first of all, what did you do with your napkin when you sat down to table?'—'With my napkin? why, like others I unfolded it, spread it before me, and fastened it by one corner to a button hole of my coat.'—'Well, my good friend, you were the only person there that did so. Your napkin should not have been displayed in this way, it should have been thrown carelessly across your knee.—Pray in what manner did you take your soup?'—'Like every body else, I believe, with my spoon in one hand, and my fork in the other.'—'Pleasant, indeed! your fork!—who would think of eating soup with a fork.'—'Well, go on;—after your soup, what did you eat?'—'A fresh egg.'—'And what became of the shell?'—'Why, the servant took it away to be sure.'—'What, without breaking it?'—'Yes, without breaking it.'—'Shocking! remember never to eat an egg again without crushing the shell.'—'After that I asked for some bouilli.—Bouilli! you must never ask for bouilli, you must ask for beef.'—'Now, what next?'—'I requested the master of the house to send me some fowl.'—'Worse and worse. You should have asked for chicken, pullet, poul,—any thing but fowl. This expression is entirely confined to the *basse cour*. But what did you call for when you wanted to drink?'—'Why, like every one else, I asked for red wine or white wine, as I happened to want.'—'This was wrong again, you may call for Champagne or Hock, or Burgundy; never for wine. Then tell me in what way you ate your bread?'—'Certainly, as every one else does; I cut it as neatly as I could with my knife.'—'Bless me! do you not know that people always break their bread, never cut it? Go on; how did you manage your coffee?'—'For once I am sure I was right; it was scalding hot, and I poured it into the saucer to cool it.'—'Nobody else would have thought of doing such a

thing; we always drink coffee out of the cup, and never out of the saucer. From these specimens I think the probability is, my dear Cosson, that you neither uttered a word nor performed a single action any otherwise than diametrically contrary to the most obvious and established principles.'

"The Abbé was thunderstruck," continued Mr. Delille, "and for six weeks afterwards did little else but inquire of every body he happened to meet, how far I was right in the information I had given him."

Mr. Delille himself was indebted to a female friend for his initiation into these mysteries. He had long felt embarrassed in the great world where his talents were esteemed, and where those who are most admired for their genius are often most ridiculed for their awkwardness.

Although the Abbé Cosson was deficient in attention to the manners of the great, he was not wanting in *presence d'esprit*. Having breakfasted one day with an intimate acquaintance, where he met with some pastry which appeared to him excellent, the taste recurred to him the following morning. He went back to his friend at an early hour, and said to him very seriously—"My dear sir, some company that I did not expect have called to breakfast with me; do me the favour to lend me *your* *pye*!"

On the whole, we conceive our readers will not be displeased with us for recommending the book to their notice; which, as it does not depend on any of the ephemeral topics of the day, is likely to become a lasting favourite.

Reflections on the Liberty of the Press in Great Britain. Translated from the German of the celebrated F. Von Gentz, Aulic Counsellor to the Emperor of Austria, &c. &c. 8vo. 4s. Bohte and Co. London, 1819.

We have not forgotten that, when almost every other voice upon the Continent was hushed in admiration or in fear of Napoleon Buonaparte, then every where victorious—and when eyes which should have looked defiance, were turned towards his dispensing greatness in adulation or expectancy—that it was to M. Gentz more than to any other individual, that Europe owed the resuscitation and cherishing of that spirit of resistance which has led to his signal overthrow, and to the re-

establishment of peace and liberty;—or that this distinguished statesman has been invariably the liberal and unanswerable advocate of England, whenever she has been, in ignorance or in envy, charged with aiming only at commercial monopoly, or with attempting to establish her own prosperity upon the ruin of other states. But, with a full sense of his claims upon our respect and gratitude, we must express our regret that he has written the pamphlet before us, and our entire dissent from his opinions upon the subject of the Liberty of the Press. It seems that great importance is, by the nations of the Continent, very naturally attached to the freedom of the Press, which has induced M. Gentz to attempt to prove, that it is a good which is mixed with so much evil, that even in England it would be better that a censorship should be established. His statements are, however, clear and candid; his mind appears to be entirely free from any bias towards arbitrary power; and, in deference to his high and well-earned reputation, we do not therefore hesitate to extract passages wholly at variance with our own opinions. The author's object and sentiments will distinctly appear in the following passage:—

"In all European States, England alone excepted, the press has, until very recently, been constantly regulated by measures of Police.* The privileges possessed by the English writers were not, in former times, regarded as subjects of censure or reproach for other governments. It was readily perceived that they were intimately interwoven with all the remaining peculiarities of the British Constitution, and that, were they detached from it, or removed to another soil, where they would be in contradiction with the form of government, the legislation, the administration of justice, and the national manners, they could not be expected to thrive. But as the human mind, along with the actual possession of a higher cultivation, and the chimerical notion of more extended faculties, has become accustomed to see, in ancient regulations, nothing but ancient fetters, the wish to emancipate the press from the dominion of the police, has been actively and

strongly expressed throughout all Europe."

The difficulty of "fixing the liberty of the press by positive ordinances," leads our author to propose as a question—

"Does the system, which prevents the abuse of the press by police legislation, or that which punishes its abuse, when committed, by penal laws, deserve to be preferred?"

Among the evils of the latter, the following is, perhaps, the most strikingly expressed, but is very far from being conclusive:—

"If, in any remarkable case, general attention be excited,—by public accusations, provisional arrests, and all the solemn apparatus of a judicial trial, having perhaps at last a tragical issue, then all is agitation, and the far-famed guarantee of literary freedom is on every side calumniated as a feeble bulwark, a treacherous snare, and an instrument of the basest tyranny. The momentary terror, however, soon passes away. Every author, even the individual most conscious of having overstepped all bounds, and who may have dared all the vengeance of the laws, hopes, as far as regards himself, to be able to weather the storm; and, as the thunderbolt falls on but few heads, and seldom on the most criminal, the hope is not wholly unfounded. Even in the most extreme case, the progress of the trial presents many chances of deliverance. The defendant may rely on the ability of his counsel, on his own talents and eloquence, or on the preponderance of the popular feeling in his favour. Many see, in a trial of this kind, only the means of acquiring celebrity, and regard even the threatened punishment (especially before its effects are felt) as a new claim to the approbation and sympathy of all who entertain similar sentiments, or as an honourable martyrdom."

The difficulty of defining libel is next strongly urged; and it is argued, that in trials for that offence, the Judge must necessarily extend his judicial functions, and become, in point of fact, a Censor, and therefore that this duty might be better confided to some authority in the state.

"The duty of pronouncing judgment on a publication, with respect to its effects on the public interests, the mischief it may,

* This assertion is slightly qualified as a note.

under certain circumstances, create, and the danger to which it may expose the general tranquillity ; or of deciding on any of the relations which may subsist between the author and the public authority, is either not at all, or very remotely connected with the other functions of a Judge. This duty is entirely of a political nature ; it implies a knowledge of state affairs, of political relations, both foreign and domestic, of public life in general, and of the whole constitution of society, which can only be possessed by one who has a decided inclination, or has paid particular attention to studies of this kind. To desire an ordinary Tribunal of Justice to pronounce judgment on the political tendency of a publication, is not more hazardous than to call for its decision on the value of a picture or a musical composition."

M. Gentz is here singularly unfortunate in his illustrations ; for the value of pictures and of musical compositions is determined frequently in our Courts by the verdicts of juries, which give entire satisfaction.—Of Mr. Fox's Bill, declaring the jury, in cases of libel, competent to give a general verdict of guilty, or not guilty, upon the whole matter in issue, M. Gentz speaks as of an evil smaller than some others which presented themselves :

"The decision of Parliament, in the year 1792, is still viewed as the common triumph of the rights of Juries and the Liberty of the Press, and is consequently regarded, by the friends of both, as a most fortunate event. Whether it is proved to be such, by its results, is a question to which, on account of the diversity of views and feelings, very different and opposite answers may be expected. We shall not conceal our own opinion on the subject, however little it may correspond with the favourite notions of the day. We must, however, in the first place, remark that this Parliamentary decision might appear justifiable, even to those who entertain a more unfavourable opinion of its practical effects than we do: for there is still another question behind ; namely, whether the opposite decision would not have been attended with worse consequences. What might not have happened had the Parliament allowed the old wavering and equivocal practice to continue, or had, by a solemn decision, sanctioned the maxim that Juries, in actions for libel, were only competent to pronounce on the fact of the publication?—The Judicial Power,

which, in these stormy times, has too often had to share the fate of the other authorities, would have become, in the highest degree, odious and suspected. The inevitable consequences of every public prosecution against offences of the press—the analyzing of the offensive article, the defence of the accused, usually more bold and always more mischievous than the libel itself, the scandal of the public discussion, the sophistry of the Counsel, the contest of the Crown Advocates with the Defendant, and often of the Judge with the Jury, in short, all the various circumstances which, in these dangerous proceedings, are of far greater importance, and are attended with far more serious consequences than any verdict of acquittal or condemnation can be—would have remained unchanged. The Jury would still, as they had formerly done, have sometimes acquitted the defendant, contrary to all legal evidence, on the ground of the proof of the acts of printing and publication being insufficient ; or in the case of that being impossible, would, by a dry return of *NOT GUILTY*, have reduced the Judge to the perplexing alternative of either setting the defendant at liberty, with the fullest conviction of his guilt, or declaring the verdict invalid. The licentiousness of the press would not have been restrained, whilst the remedies against it would have been still further degraded in public opinion. Thus according to our view of the subject, the Parliament of 1792, by throwing the whole responsibility on the Jury, made choice of the lesser evil."

As our extracts are intended merely as specimens of the work, and as we can by no means attempt to follow the author through all his reasonings, we conclude with one passage, in which a certain class of our political writers is, at least, properly appreciated.

"The Constitution of Great Britain has maintained itself not by, but in spite of, the degenerate liberty of the press.—But why should a question of this kind be driven to its utmost extremity? Why calculate how large a dose of corrupting and destroying matter a state may receive without accomplishing its destruction? If the licentiousness of the Press do not actually threaten the existence of England, is it not evil to poison all the sources both public and private of her moral life? The disorganizing principles which the periodical pamphleteers, particularly those of the common order, instil into the lower

classes of the people, are truly alarming in their nature; but still more alarming, when it is considered that the men who promulgate them exercise an unbounded controul over the opinion of millions of readers, who cannot procure the antidote of better writings. Those perfidious demagogues incessantly address the people, in declamations on violated rights, deluded hopes, and real or imaginary sufferings. Every burthen which may fall heavy on individuals, every accidental difficulty, every inconvenience, produced by the change of times and circumstances, is represented as the immediate effect of the incapability, selfishness, and culpable blundering of the administration. The most criminal and absurd designs are imputed to the Ministers; and lest the oppressed should delay to seek redress, at their own hands, the future is painted to them in blacker colours than the present; thus, a thick cloud of dejection, bitterness and discontent, is spread over the nation; men's minds are filled with hostile aversions and gloomy anxieties; and the poor man is, at last, deprived of comfort, cheerfulness, and all enjoyment of life. Every feeling of satisfaction and security, and of confidence in the government, the tranquil and willing obedience of the people, their steady resignation under unavoidable sacrifices, and all the fruits and ornaments of a good constitution, are falsified, perverted, and discouraged by the harpy hands of these iniquitous scribblers. That neither the intellectual nor moral cultivation of the people can prosper in such a state of political corruption is self-evident.—Is this then a trifling evil?"

On these observations of M. Gentz, we have only room to remark, that he is alarmed on our account without reason; for the English character, formed, as it has been, under our free Constitution, and enlightened by our free press, is to these vipers but a file which they seek in vain to gnaw. The admission of M. Gentz, that our's is the only nation which is sound enough to bear this liberty, is, indeed, sufficiently flattering; but so far from regarding it as a source of *danger*, we feel that it is to us *SECURITY AND STRENGTH*. The monarch is never in ignorance of the real sentiments of the people; the Ministers collect the public voice, and dare not disregard its warnings; but, on the other hand, they feel assured that the

clamour of the disaffected, or disappointed few, will never be mistaken for the voice of the many, and that they never appeal in vain to the loyalty and good sense of the nation; while detection, exposure, and shame, are heaped upon the heads of those wretches who gain a miserable livelihood by their seditious attempts to disturb an order of things, which it is the interest of every true lover of rational liberty to support. With us, observes the eloquent Curran, "Sedition speaks aloud, and walks abroad—the demagogue goes forth, but the public eye is upon him; he frets his busy hour upon the stage; but soon weariness, or punishment, or disappointment, bear him down, or drive him off, and he appears no more. But how does the work of sedition go forward in countries, where public communication is not open to the people? Night after night the muffled rebel steals forth in the dark, and casts another and another brand upon the pile, to which, when the hour of fatal maturity shall arrive, he will apply the flame."

An Inquiry, whether Crime and Misery are produced or prevented by our present System of Prison Discipline.
By Thomas Fowell Buxton, Esq.
M. P. 8vo. 5s. 12mo. 2s. 6d. Arch.
London, 1818.

Notes on a Visit made to some of the Prisons in Scotland and the North of England, with some general Observations on Prison Discipline. By Joseph John Gurney, 12mo. 3s. 6d. London, 1819.

The design of Mr. Buxton's very interesting publication, is sufficiently indicated by its title. To the "inquiry" which he instituted, he has given but too plain an answer, by his descriptions of several ill-regulated prisons: at the same time, however, he has presented to us some instances of a more favourable kind. As the most material of Mr. B's accounts of prisons have been

laid before the public, in numerous extracts, which have been inserted in the daily journals, we shall not detain our readers with any passages from his widely circulated book; but shall simply remark, that, upon the whole view of his case, he has most fully established the following important proposition, viz. *that, by those jails on the one hand, which are conducted on bad principles, crime and misery are produced and multiplied: and, on the other hand, that prisons, in which the prisoners are classified, inspected, instructed, and employed, have a powerful tendency to that, by which crime and misery will certainly be lessened, viz. the reformation of criminals.*

To strengthen and confirm this proposition by a variety of additional facts, is the chief object of Mr. Bevan's "Notes", which were taken in company with his sister, the well known and benevolent Mrs. Elizabeth Fry, during a journey through the north of England, and in part of Scotland, performed in the months of August and September of the last year. These notes, (our author informs us,) so far as respects all the more important prisons visited by him, have been read to the respective jailors, and have been carefully corrected since the date of his visit, by gentlemen on the spot. They may therefore be considered *accurate*, and will be found to dwell less on the minute details of each prison, than on particulars which are most connected with considerations of an important and interesting nature.

Upwards of thirty prisons were visited by these benevolent travellers; and the accounts of some of them are as gratifying, as those of others are painful, to the feelings of the benevolent mind. We shall select two or three examples, of each class, and shall then call our reader's attention to Mr. Bevan's very important observations on prison discipline.

Doncaster Jail.—"This jail consists of a small court-yard, two rooms on the ground floor, and two others above them; the rooms severally furnished

with a small bed, and measuring thirteen feet square. Of the lower rooms, one is for male criminals of all descriptions, the other for male vagrants; of the upper rooms, one for females, whether debtors, vagrants, or criminals; the other for male debtors.

"Fifteen persons have at times been locked up together for the night in the apartment allotted to male criminals, that apartment measuring, as before stated, thirteen feet square. The state of these poor wretches, when thus situated, must have been in a very high degree miserable and unhealthy. In the male vagrants' room there is no light when the door is shut, except through a hole in the door, and of course no ventilation. The criminals in this jail are ironed; they are allowed eightpence per day and firing, but neither clothing nor soap. They are totally unemployed, and receive no instruction whatever. Forty persons have been confined in this jail at once; but at this time there were only five prisoners here. The doors of the four rooms being necessarily kept open during the day, *the prisoners of all descriptions, debtors and criminals, male and female, associate freely together.* Who can wonder that crimes increase? Who does not perceive the tendency of such an association to convert into felons the vagrant, the misdemaneant, the debtor? One of the vagrants at this time in the prison was a Scotch woman, who having lost her husband, and having herself just recovered from a serious illness, was travelling homewards in company with her little child. she complained bitterly of her situation. "What could I do?" she said—"I dared not steal; I liked not to beg: destitute and afflicted, what could I do, but apply to the magistrates for a pass? The consequence is, that I am shut up for a week in prison, and exposed, perhaps, to the worst and most vicious of men." The case speaks for itself."

In justice, however, to the intelligent magistrates of Doncaster, it ought to be known that they are anxious to correct these lamentable abuses. Mr. Bevan

was informed that they have it contemplation to erect a new prison. We cordially join in his benevolent wish,—“May they be encouraged to do this justice to themselves and the public!”

Berwick Borough Jail.—“Nothing can be much more defective than this small prison. It consists of two large boarded rooms in the upper story of the Court-house; one for debtors, the other for criminals—a simple wooden door between them.

“Connected with these day-rooms, is a small range of sleeping-cells. The whole prison is so exceedingly insecure, that the criminals cannot be permitted to make use of their day-room except in the presence of the jailer. Thus they are almost constantly confined in their comfortless sleeping-cells. Nor is this provision deemed sufficient; when their cases are bad, *they are chained to the wall*. The injustice and barbarity of such a mode of confinement are too conspicuous to require a comment. Neither criminals nor debtors have any airing-ground. The prison allowance is six-pence per day. No cloathing is allowed, nor is there any provision for medical attendance or religious instruction. The last of these defects is probably remedied ere now, by the voluntary kindness of a clergyman, the vicar of the town, who informed us of his resolution to visit the prisoners weekly, without any remuneration:—such an example is well worthy of being followed.”

In Dunbar Jail, which is as deplorably filthy and wretched as any which Mr. B. visited, happily no one was confined. Very different, however, was the case with the County Jail at Haddington, which he found crowded with prisoners, in consequence of a riot that had taken place in the neighbourhood. And seldom indeed have we seen any poor creatures so wretchedly circumstanced.

“That part of the prison which is allotted to criminals and vagrants consists of four cells on the ground floor, measuring respectively thirteen feet by eight, and one on the second story,

measuring eleven feet by seven. It is difficult to conceive any thing more entirely miserable than these cells. Very dark—excessively dirty—clay floors—no fire places—straw in one corner for a bed, with perhaps a single rug—a tub in each of them, the receptacle of all filth. In one of the cells we observed three men who had been engaged in the riot; in another, a woman (the wife of one of them) and two boys; in a third, two more men and a woman (the wife of one of them). We understood that one of these women was a prisoner, the other a visitor; but have since been informed by the jailer that they were both visitors.

“None of the prisoners were ironed, except one man, who had attempted to break prison. This unfortunate person was fastened to a long iron bar. His legs, being passed through rings attached to the bar, were kept about two feet asunder, which distance might be increased to *three feet and a half* at the pleasure of the jailer. This cruel and shameful mode of confinement, which prevented the man from undressing, or from resting with any comfort to himself during the night, and which, by the constant separation of the legs, amounted to torture, had been continued for several days. We earnestly entreated for his deliverance, but apparently without effect.

“Another scene of still greater barbarity was in reserve for us. In the fourth cell—a cell as miserable as the rest—was a young man in a state of lunacy. No one knew who he was or whence he came; but having had the misfortune to frequent the premises of some gentleman in the neighbourhood, and to injure his garden seats, and being considered mischievous, he was consigned to this abominable dungeon, where he had been, at the date of our visit, in unvaried solitary confinement, for eighteen months. W. Horne, Esq. the sheriff of the county, has kindly engaged to ameliorate, as far as lies in his power, the situation of this most afflicted individual. It is most obvious that his present place of confinement is in every respect improper.

"No cloathing is allowed in this prison; no medical man attends it; no chaplain visits it. Its miserable inmates never leave their cells, for there is no change of rooms and no airing-ground; nor can they be under any one's constant and immediate care, for the jailer lives away from the prison. They can however keep up an almost unchecked communication with the people of the town, as the small grated windows of their cells all of them look upon the streets. We observed a lad on the outside of the prison, seated on a ledge of the wall, in close conversation with the three men who had been committed for rioting. The prisoners were at this time allowed nothing but water and four pennyworth of bread daily. I have since learned from the jailer that this was a short allowance by way of punishment for refractory conduct, and they usually have eightpence a day. Those who were in the jail when we visited it appeared in a remarkably careless and insensible state of mind. This we could not but attribute partly to the hardships and neglect which they here experience.

"I have yet to describe the most objectionable point of this terrible prison, namely, its accommodations for those debtors who are not burgesses. There were at this time three men of this description in the prison; shortly before there had been five; and at one time seven. These unhappy persons, innocent as they are of any punishable offence,—be they many, or be they few, be they healthy or be they sick,—are confined day and night, without any change or intermission whatsoever, in *a closet containing one small bed, and not quite nine feet square.*

"As we passed through Haddingtonshire, we were struck with the richness and fertility of the country, and with the uncommon abundance of the crops which it produces. It is considered one of the wealthiest counties in Scotland. Surely, then, we may indulge the pleasing expectation, that the inhabitants of this county, and especially its very liberal magistrates, will

no longer suffer it to continue without such a prison as will tend to the reformation of offenders; such a one, at any rate, as will not, like their present jail, violate the common principles of justice and humanity.

Aberdeen County Jail.—"The defects of this jail have often been observed; and Neild went so far as to offer the magistrates pecuniary assistance, to encourage the building of a new prison. Baillie Garden, to whom we were introduced, and who received us with much civility, informed us that a sum of money had already been raised for this purpose, and that the new building would probably be commenced at an early period. In the mean time the present jail is a scene of unusual misery.

"It is a very ancient square tower, forming a mass of rude masonry, the walls of great thickness, and the interior so contrived as to exclude all convenience and comfort from its inmates. You ascend up a narrow winding stone staircase, with which most of the cells, where the prisoners are in custody, are immediately connected. In these cells they pass their whole time, there being no airing-ground in the prison, and no separate accommodations for sleeping.

"We were first introduced to a small room, about fifteen feet long by eight in breadth, set apart for female criminals. There were four women in it, a man, (the husband of one of them) and a child. The room was most offensively close and very dirty: there were two beds in it; in one lay the man, in the other an elderly woman, both ill; the child also looked very sickly. We thought we perceived symptoms in these invalids of jail fever; and indeed it was scarcely possible that so many persons should continue night and day together in so very close an apartment, without the production of fever and infection. The impropriety of the man's being thus confined in company with the women needs no remark.

"There are three more cells for criminals. In the first were two men who had been sentenced to transportation;

in the second, three others. Both these cells are small, cold, close, and very dirty; fitted up with the usual accommodation of tubs, but without fire-places. I am informed, however, that a stove is placed in each of them during the winter months. Some of the men appeared sickly, and most of them hardened and indifferent to their situation: one of them (a desperate offender) was fastened by the legs to an iron bar, like the poor wretch whom we saw at Haddington. The third cell is, we hope, but seldom used; it is a black hole perfectly dark, and without any ventilation but through a small opening in the wall. In this jail the tried prisoners are not separated from the untried. Their food appeared to us very insufficient, for they are allowed only one pound and a half of bread with a pennyworth of milk per day; also a little cloathing on particular occasions. Their bedding is a straw mattress, and two blankets on each bed. A chaplain attends the prison three times in the week.

"The accommodations for debtors are miserably insufficient. They consist of two very small rooms on the same floor—a landing-place connecting them—and a little sleeping-room immediately above them. The debtors who are confined in this contracted place are of course constantly varying in number; but as far as I can recollect, there were twelve of them here when we visited them. They appeared crowded together; and crowded together they continue, day and night, without change.

"To crown all its other defects, this prison is so insecure, that four of the criminals, already described, have since made their escape from it.

"Can any one doubt its being necessary that a new jail should be built at Aberdeen?

"We proceeded from the jail to

The Bridewell.

"The Bridewell for the town and county of Aberdeen is a house of labour, to which are sent criminals of various descriptions, who have been sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

VOL. IX. No. 54.

"It is quite new and of considerable extent, built, like other houses at Aberdeen, of excellent granite, and well situated on the out-skirts of the town. The several stories of this building consist respectively of a long gallery, with small but commodious and airy cells on each side. Every gallery is divided in the middle by the central stone staircase, the men prisoners being confined on one side of the house, the women on the other. The cells on one side of the galleries are for sleeping, those on the other for working. Every prisoner occupies a sleeping and a working-cell, the Bridewell being intended only for solitary confinement. The working-cells are comfortably warmed by steam. There is a Bible placed in every sleeping-cell—a provision which ought to be adopted in every prison. The bedding is excellent—a straw mattress, two sheets, two blankets, a rug and a pillow, for each person. Of these articles, the sheets and the pillow might perhaps be spared with advantage. We observed in this Bridewell a good chapel, in which divine worship takes place once every week. In the highest story there is also a commodious infirmary, used chiefly as a nursery for the children of the female prisoners. The prisoners are properly clothed and well fed. They have porridge for breakfast, bread and milk for supper, and soup containing oatmeal and garden-stuff for dinner, except on one day in the week, when they are allowed broth with beef in it. In case of unruly conduct in the prison, they are punished by being placed for a certain number of hours in a perfectly dark cell. The men are employed in weaving; the women in weaving, spinning, and picking oakum. They work under the superintendence of one inspector, whose business is to watch over all, and to instruct in the art of weaving, those who are ignorant of it. The earnings of the prisoners are first applied to their own maintenance in the prison, and are the means of reducing the annual expence of the establishment to a comparatively trifling sum. If any prisoner earns more than his maintenance,

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he has credit for the surplus in account; half of it is given to him when he leaves the prison, and half on the receipt of a certificate of good conduct six months afterwards.

"The prisoners are allowed to take exercise in a walled garden at certain times of the day.

"This Bridewell was built for the accommodation of sixty Prisoners: there were forty in it at this time. The governor, James Watson, a very intelligent man, has known many instances of reformation produced amongst his prisoners. He has known them to acquire in the Bridewell not only the art of weaving, but the habits of industry; and this has led to a respectable settlement in life after they have left the prison. Scarcely any thing indeed seems wanted to render this institution a school of reform, but more religious instruction—more of that kind care, which a few benevolent and religious persons, if permitted to visit them daily might easily extend over these prisoners individually.

"The jail being quite full, several persons who had not been tried were confined, at this time, in one of the galleries of the Bridewell. It grieved us to observe how very different was their situation from that of the other prisoners; for their allowance was only fourpence per day, and they were totally without employment.

"It appears not a little surprising that the magistrates of this town and county, whose attention has been so laudably and so successfully directed to the erection and management of their Bridewell, should so long have continued satisfied with their Jail. It is a great error to suppose that those who are sentenced to a limited period of confinement are the only class of prisoners with whom it is worth while to try the experiment of employment. The system is of equal importance to those, who have yet to take their trial, and to those, who after trial are kept in prison until the opportunity arrives for their being sent to the hulks or

transported. Prisoners under these or any other circumstances will for the most part be willing to labour, if permitted to receive a fair proportion of their own earnings. It is earnestly to be desired that the new jail about to be erected at Aberdeen may be so built as to afford every facility for this essential object.

"Another circumstance with which the visitor of prisons at Aberdeen is much impressed, is the large number of criminals as compared with that in the prisons of the neighbouring counties.

"In all the jails of Forfarshire we found not one offender against the laws, except a solitary deserter; whereas in the prisons of Aberdeen there were upwards of sixty criminals. It appeared on enquiry, that a large proportion of these offenders (I allude principally to those in the Bridewell) belonged to the city of Aberdeen; and I believe the fact may be accounted for, chiefly by some large cotton factories, in which upwards of five thousand persons of both sexes work together in large companies. The manufacturing poor at Dundee work separately, each in his own cottage; and at Dundee there are no criminals. It is indeed true that the prisoners in the Aberdeen Bridewell are committed mostly for petty offences; but how easy is the progress from such offences to crimes of a serious nature!"

[*To be concluded in our next Number.*]

A Brief Memoir of her late Majesty, Queen Charlotte; with Authentic Anecdotes, and a Poetical Appendix, by Thomas Williams, 18mo. with a Portrait, 2s. 6d. Simpkin and Marshall, London, 1819.

A concise, but well written sketch of the Life of her late Majesty, whose exemplary character, as a wife and a mother, is delineated with much truth and correctness. Many pleasing anec-

dotes of her private life and benevolence are interspersed. An elegant and faithful portrait ornaments this neatly printed little work; which, we think, must prove an acceptable addition to the juvenile library.

Elements of Astronomy, familiarly explaining the General Phænomena of the Heavenly Bodies, and the Theory of the Tides: illustrated with 18 copper plates, &c. &c. By Joseph Guy, 18mo. 5s. bound. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy, London, 1819.

It is only of late years, since the course of education has been enlarged, that the very interesting Science of Astronomy has been generally taught in the superior classes of schools. Many valuable treatises on this subject we unquestionably possess; but their bulk and price necessarily place them beyond the reach of juvenile students. While Mr. Guy acknowledges his obligations to the labours of his predecessors, he modestly offers his little volume as a "handmaid to them:" It is, however, much more than this, and in fact presents to the reader a compendious but full abstract of the present state of the Science of Astronomy. Mr. G. has successfully avoided two evils, of very common occurrence,—that of *extreme brevity* on the one hand, and *too great prolixity* on the other. His work is illustrated by eighteen plates, exhibiting the various phenomena of the heavenly bodies with singular beauty and accuracy.

Sermons, preached in the Parish Church of High Wycombe, Bucks, 8vo. 2d. Edition, 10s. 6d. Longman and Co. London, 1818.

These discourses are of no common

value; seldom, indeed, does it fall to our lot, to peruse Sermons, better adapted for domestic or private reading. They are of moderate length, earnest, practical, and affectionate; and, though not originally designed for publication, they are such compositions as will not disgrace the literary character of their author, who has been honoured with a most numerous list of respectable subscribers. Since this article was written, a *third* edition of Mr. Bradley's Volume has issued from the Press.

Profitable Amusement for Children; or

Familiar Tales, containing useful Instruction with pleasing Entertainment, by the Author of "Learning better than House and Land," 18mo. 2s. W. Darton, London, 1818.

Though not announced in the title page, this amusing little volume is the production of the veteran tutor of youth, Dr. Carey, who has conferred an additional obligation on the rising generation in the present little volume; which contains a number of very pleasing and instructive tales, particularly adapted for children in the middle and lower classes of life.

The First Step to the French Tongue, designed as an easy Introduction to, and consisting entirely of, the Verbs; with practical Exercises, by A. Picquot. 12mo. 1s. Law and Whittaker, London.

A perfect knowledge of the nature and conjugation of the French Verbs is indispensable to the student of that elegant, and universally spoken language; but the *irregularities* are so numerous, as to render the acquisition of this knowledge exceedingly difficult; so

that he, who attempts to simplify this particular branch of the language, confers no small obligation, both on the tutor and the pupil. This, Mr. Picquot has successfully accomplished in the present little volume, which will be found to contain all that is necessary for the knowledge of the French Verbs. Their formation is explained with much perspicuity; and the rules laid down, are illustrated by a series of easy and appropriate exercises; which (we think) will enable the diligent student soon to perfect himself in the knowledge of the verbs, and to express himself with that ease, correctness, and precision, for which the French language is eminent-ly distinguished.

Literary Register.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers, are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post paid, on, or before the 19th day of each month, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand or published, for this department of the Work.

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BOOKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

BIOGRAPHY.

The second or concluding part of Dr. Watkins' Memoir of her late Majesty, may be expected early in the present month.

Memoirs of John Duke of Marlborough; with his Original Correspondence, collected from the Family records at Blenheim, and other authentic sources. By William Coxe, M. A. F. R. S. F. S. A. Archdeacon of Wilts, and Rector of Brompton. Vol. III. in 4to. with Plates.

The Rev. John Evans, of Islington, is printing a Memoir of the late Rev. Dr. Wm. Richards, with some account of the Rev. Roger Williams, founder of the state of Rhode Island.

Mr. Ryan has in the press, a Biographical Dictionary of the worthies of Ire-

land; from the earliest period to the present time. To be completed in three volumes, the first of which will be published early in March.

EDUCATION.

A translation of Abbe Guilles' Treatise on the Amusement and Instruction of the Blind, with engravings, is in the press.

Mr. Picquot, author of the Universal Geography, is printing, a Chronological Abridgment of the History of Modern Europe, compiled from the best historians.

Maternal Conversations, by Madame Dufresnoy, on beauty, passion, courage, justice, clemency, moderation, &c. will soon appear.

First Lessons in Latin, designed as an introduction to Eutropius and Phædrus, by the Rev. John Evans, will be published very soon.

Mr. Boileau will shortly publish the art of French Conversation, exemplified on a new plan with an introduction, &c.

An interesting little book for children is in the press, entitled, the Well-Educated Doll; calculated to amuse and instruct; embellished with ten engravings.

HISTORY.

The Rev. John Lingard, author of the Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church, will soon publish, in two quarto volumes, a History of England from the Invasion by the Romans to the Accession of Henry VIII.

Charles Mills, esq. author of a History of Mohammedanism, is preparing a History of the Crusades, undertaken for the recovery of the Holy Land.

Mr. S. Fleming proposes to publish, in a quarto volume, the Life of Demosthenes; with an account of the age of Philip of Macedon, and Alexander the Great.

HORTICULTURE.

The Gardener's Remembrancer, exhibiting the Nature of Vegetable Life and Vegetation; together with the Practical Methods of Gardening in all its branches. By James Mac Phail, Twenty Years Gardener and Steward to the late Earl of Liverpool.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Mr. Peter Nicholson will soon publish a Course of the Mathematical Sciences,

adapted to succeed the study of arithmetic in public schools.

Preparing for publication by subscription, (10s. 6d.) the Elements of Radiant and Fixed Matter, in 8vo.

MEDICINE.

Sir Arthur Clark has nearly ready for publication, an Essay on Warm, Cold, and Vapour Bathing; with observations on Sea Bathing, &c.

Speedily will be published, a series of Engravings, representing the Bones of the Human Skeleton, with the Skeletons of some of the Lower Animals, by Edward Mitchell, Engraver, Edinburgh. The explanatory references by John Barclay, M. D. Lecturer on Anatomy, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, &c. &c. Part I. Imperial 4to.

Observations on the Nature and Treatment of the Epidemic Fever, at present prevailing in the Metropolis, as well as in most Parts of the United Kingdom. To which are added, Remarks on some of the opinions of Dr. Bateman, in his late treatise on that subject. By Henry Clutterbuck, M. D. Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, and one of the Physicians to the General Dispensary. In 8vo.

MISCELLANIES.

Mr. Martin, of Liverpool, has, in the press, a View of the Intellectual Powers of Man, with observations on their cultivation.

Charles Phillips, esq. will soon publish. Specimens of Irish Eloquence, with biographical notices, and a preface.

A series of Letters by the Hon. Lady Spenser to her Niece, the late Duchess of Devonshire, shortly after her marriage, is preparing for publication.

Speeches by the Right Hon. John Philpot Curran, late Master of the Rolls in Ireland. An edition greatly enlarged by the addition of his speech on the Trial of the Sheareses, and other speeches never before collected. With a Memoir and Portrait. In one large volume 8vo.

Sixty Curious and Authentic Narratives and Anecdotes, respecting extraordinary characters; illustrative of the tendency of Credulity and Fanaticism, &c. &c. By John Cecil, foolscap 8vo.

The Hermit in London, or Sketches of English Manners, in three volumes, will soon appear.

The Humourist; a collection of Entertaining Tales, Bons Mots, Epigrams, &c. with coloured plates by Cruikshank, is nearly ready.

Four numbers of a new cheap periodical work have appeared, entitled the British Magazine, chiefly devoted to the interests of the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline, and for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders, the Society for the Promotion of Permanent and Universal Peace, and the Society for diffusing information on the subject of capital punishment.

The Rev. John Evans has in the press, Essays, Biographical, Literary, Moral, and Critical, which will soon appear.

NOVELS.

A new Satirical Novel is forthcoming, entitled London, or a Month at Steven's. By a resident.

Oakwood Hall: a Novel, 3 Vols. 12mo By Miss Hutton, Author of the Miser Married.

Correction, a Novel. Second Edition. 3 Vols. 12mo.

A Traveller's Tale of the Last Century. In 3 Vols 12mo. By Miss Spence, Author of Letters from the Highlands, &c.

In the press and will speedily be published handsomely printed in 3 Vols. 12mo. "The Intriguing Beauty, and the Beauty without Intrigue."

Mondouro, a Novel.

Hesitation; or to Marry or not to Marry. In 3 Vols. By the Author of the Bachelor and Married Man, &c.

POETRY.

Mr. Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, has in the press, the Jacobite Poetical Relicks of Scotland, during the struggles in 1715 and 1745.

Mr. P. B. Shelley has in the press, Rosalind and Helen, a tale; with other poems.

Mr. C. Dibdin will soon publish, Young Arthur, or the Child of Mystery, a metrical romance.

The Poetical Remains of the late Dr. John Leyden, with Memoirs of his Life. By the Rev. James Morton. In 8vo.

The Lament of Napoleon; Misplaced Love; and Minor Poems by S. R. Jackson, will be published in the course of the month.

J. Brown, esq. has in the press a poem, entitled, *the Stage*; addressed to Mr. Farren; containing strictures on various actors.

POLITICS.

Political Essays. By William Hazlitt, in 8vo.

THEOLOGY.

No. II. of Mr. Bellamy's *New Translation of the Bible*, from the Original Hebrew, including the Books of Exodus, Leviticus, and part of Numbers, will be published in the course of this month.

The Baptists self-convicted, by the Rev. William Anderson, of Dunstable; in his *Remarks on the Editor of Calmet's Dictionary of the Holy Bible.* By the editor of Calmer.

The Rev. Charles Simeon, M. A. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, (in 10 or 11 Volumes, demy 8vo. price 10s. 6d. each) *Horæ Homileticæ*, or discourses (in the form of Skeletons) upon the whole Scriptures, containing altogether, at least 1200; similar to, but distinct from, those in the Five Volumes already published. No part of the Work will be put to press till June next in order that some estimate may be formed of the number required. The first four volumes will be ready for delivery at Michaelmas next; the second four at Lady-Day 1820; and the remainder at the Michaelmas following. Those who subscribe for six Copies will be entitled to a seventh, gratis. The entire profits will be given to aid the Jewish Cause, and one or two other religious institutions.

In the press, a new edition of "*The Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists considered.*" By Bishop Lavington, with notes and an introduction, by the Rev. R. Polwhele. 8vo.

Familiar Dissertations on Theological and Moral Subjects. By the Rev. W. Barrow, L. L. D. F. R. S. and Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of Southwell. In 8vo.

The Rev. B. Kennicott will soon publish an *Analysis of the Fifth Book of Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Prof. Paxton, of Edinburgh, will soon publish, *Illustrations of Scripture*, in two octavo volumes.

TOPOGRAPHY.

A general History of the County of

York. By Thomas Dunham Whitaker, L. L. D. F. S. A. Vicar of Whalley, and Rector of Heysham, in Lancashire. Part I.

Mr. W. B. Taylor is preparing an Historical account of the University of Dublin, illustrated by engravings, in the same style as those of Oxford and Cambridge.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Captain James Burney, of the royal navy, is printing an Historical Review of the Maritime Discoveries of the Russians, and of the attempts that have been made to discover a north-east passage to China.

A voyage up the Persian Gulph, and a Journey overland from India to England, in 1817; containing an Account of Arabia Felix, Arabia Deserta, Persia, Mesopotamia, Babylon, Bagdad, Koordistan, Armenia, Asia Minor, &c. &c. By William Hende, Esq. of the Madras Military Establishment. In 4to. illustrated by Plates.

The Personal Narrative of M. De Humboldt's Travels to the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent, during the Years 1799-1804. Translated by Helen Maria Williams, under the immediate inspection of the Author. Volume IV. In 8vo.

The Recollections of Japan, by Captain Golownin, are expected to appear in the course of a few days. They will be accompanied by a Chronological Account of the Rise, Decline, and Renewal, of British Commercial Intercourse with that Country.

BOOKS PUBLISHED.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

ἩΡΩΔΙΑΝΟΥ ἑΠΙΜΕΤΡΙΣΜΟΙ Herodiani Partitiones E. Codd. Parisinis edidit Jo. Fr. Boissonade. 8vo. 12s.

The DELPHIN CLASSICS, with the *VARIORUM NOTES*; intitled the *REGENT'S EDITION.* No. 1, *P. VIRGILII MARONIS Opera Omnia*, ex. ed. Chr. G. HEYNE, cum Variis lectionibus, interpretatione, notis Variorum, et Indice locupletissimo, accurate recensita. Curanteet Impimente, A. J. VALPY.

The price is now raised to new Subscribers, 19s. each part. On the 1st of April it will be raised to 20s. and on the 1st of June, to 21s. large paper double Eight months will be allowed from the 6th of February, to persons now abroad, and fifteen months for India. Subscribers

always remain at the price they originally enter. Any *original* Subscribers may change their small for large paper, on or before the 1st of April, at the first price. Twelve numbers will be published in the year, each number containing 672 pages.

The *ŒDIPUS ROMANUS*, or an Attempt to prove, from the principles of reasoning adopted by the Right Hon Sir William Drummond, in his *Œdipus Judaicus*, that the Twelve Cæsars are the Twelve Signs of the Zodiac. Addressed to the higher and literary Classes of Society. By the Rev George Townsend, A. M. of Trinity College, Cambridge.

The second and concluding volume of Mr. Baynes's Translation of Ovid's Epistles, 8vo. 12s.

Gradus ad Parnassum; a new edition, with the verses and phrases omitted; the translation of the words given, also their formation. Many new words are added; with various other Improvements, 12mo. 7s. 6d.

DRAMA.

The House of Atreus, and the House of Lains; 1 tragedies founded on the Greek Drama; with a Preface, on the peculiarities of its structure and moral principles; and other Poems. By John Smith, formerly of King's College, Cambridge. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

Elements of Astronomy, familiarly explaining the general Phenomena of the Heavenly Bodies, and the Theory of the Tides: to which is subjoined, a complete Set of Questions for Examination. For the use of Private Students as well as of Public Seminaries. By Joseph Guy, formerly Professor of Geography at the Royal Military College, Great Marlow. Illustrated by 18 plates, royal 18mo. 5s.

Questions on the Chronology of English History, adapted to Dr. Valpy's Poetical Chronology, by the Rev. J. Evans, 12mo.

The School-Fellows; by the author of "the Twin Sisters;" second edition, 4s.

Family Suppers, or Evening Tales for Young People; by Madame Delafay; second edition, with sixteen engravings, 2 vols. 7s.

A Father's First Lessons; by Jauffret, author of "the Travels of Rolando," &c. second edition, with five engravings, 3s. 6d.

The National Spelling-Book, or Guide to English Spelling and Pronunciation, divided and accented agreeably to the approved methods of Walker, Jones, and Sheridan; by B. Tabart. 1s. 6d.

Infantine Stories; consisting of words of one, two, and three syllables; by Mrs. Fenwick; embellished with engravings; fifteenth edition, 2s. 6d.

The Bee and the Butterfly; by Miss Sandham, author of "the School-Fellows," "Twin Sisters," &c. new edition. 2s. 6d.

The Juvenile Geography and Poetical Gazetteer, with views of the principal towns; by J. Bissett. 2s. 6d.

Le Curé de Wakefield; translated into French, by J. A. Voullaire, new edition 3s. 6d.

HISTORY.

The Parliamentary History of England, from the earliest Period to the Year 1803. Volume XXXIV, comprising the period from 1798 to 1800. royal 8vo. 1s. 1s. 6d.

Essays on the Institutions, Government, and Manners of the States of Ancient Greece. By Henry David Hill, D.D. Professor of Greek in the University of St. Andrews, 12mo. 7s.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

The Dublin Hospital Reports, and Communications in Medicine and Surgery. Vol. 2, 8vo. 13s.

A System of Pathological and operative Surgery, founded on Anatomy; illustrated by Drawings of Diseased Structure, and Plans of Operation. By Robert Allen, Fellow of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of London and Edinburgh, &c. &c. Volume 1, (to be completed in 3 volumes) 8vo. 12s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Observations on Ackermann's Patent Moveable Axles to four-wheeled Carriages: containing an engraved elevation of the Carriage, with Plans and Sections, conveying accurate Ideas of this superior Improvement. 8vo. 3s.

A Series of Familiar Letters on Angling, Shooting, and Coursing. By Robert Lascelles, Esq. with plates, royal 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Specimens in Eccentric Circular Turning, with Practical Instructions for producing corresponding Pieces in that Art. By J. J. H. Ibbetson, with numerous Engravings, 8vo. 1l. 1s.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Elements of Natural Philosophy, illustrated throughout with Copper and Wood Engravings, by James Mitchell, M.A. 12mo.

NOVELS.

Campbell; or, the Scottish Probationer, in 3 vols. 12mo. 1l.

Emily; or, the Wife's First Error; and Beauty and Ugliness; or, the Father's

Prayers and the Mother's Prophecy; two Tales. By Elizabeth Bennett, in 4 vols. 12mo. £1.

Zeal and Experience; a Tale, 8vo 10s. 6d.

POETRY.

Specimens of the British Poets, with Biographical and Critical Notices, and an Essay on English Poetry. By Thomas Campbell, Esq. author of the Pleasures of Hope. 7 vols. crown 8vo. 3l. 13s. 6d.

Human Life; a Poem. By Samuel Rogers, Esq. author of the Pleasures of Memory. Small 4to. 12s. 6d.

The Messiah; part 2, by Mr. Cottle, foolscap 8vo. 6s.

A Churchman's Second Epistle. By the author of Religio Clerici. With notes and illustrations, 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Emigration; a Poem, in imitation of the third Satire of Juvenal. In 8vo price 1s. 6d.

A seventh Volume of the Collected Works of the Right Hon. Lord Byron, containing the third and fourth Cantos of Childe Harold. Foolscap 8vo. 7s.

The Banquet; a Poem in three Cantos, with notes; embellished with a frontispiece, and engraved titlepage, 8vo. 5s. 6d.

POLITICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A Letter to the Right Hon. Robert Peel, M.P. for the University of Oxford, on the pernicious Effects of a variable standard of Value, especially as it regards the lower orders and the Poor Laws. By one of his Constituents.

Notes on a Visit made to some of the Prisons in Scotland and the North of England, in company with Elizabeth Fry; with some general observations on the subject of Prison Discipline. By Joseph John Gurney, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Thoughts on the Funding and Paper System, and particularly the Bank Restriction, as connected with the National Distresses, with Remarks on the Observations of Mr. Preston and Sir John Sinclair. By N. J. Denison, Esq. 8vo. price 3s. 6d.

The Principles and Practices of pretended Reformers in Church and State. By Arthur Kenney, D.D. Dean of Achonry, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin; 8vo. 10s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

Part VI. of the Fourth Edition of Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible, with the fragments and plates. 6s.

Remarks on Scepticism, especially as it is connected with the Subject of Organization and Life. Being an Answer to some recent Works, both of French and English Physiologists. By Thomas Ren-

nell, M. A. Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge, and Vicar of Kensington, Middlesex. 8vo.

Novi Testamenti Græci Jesu Christi Tameion; alias Concordantiae, ita concinnatum, ut et loca reperiendi, et vocum veras significationes, et significationum diversitates per collationem investigandi, ducis instar esse possit. Opera Erasmi Schmidii, Græc. Lat. et Mathem. Prof. Accedit nova præfatio Ernesti Salamonis Cypriani. Handsomly printed at the Glasgow University Press, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 10s.

The Life of Jesus Christ, including his Apocryphal History, from the Spurious Gospels, unpublished Manuscripts, &c. Embellished with a Head of Jesus, 8vo. 7s.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay; containing Papers and Essays by Sir James Mackintosh, Sir John Malcolm, Sir George Staunton, H. Salt, Esq. Baron Wrede, &c. &c. &c. with plates, 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d.

Medico-Chirurgical Translations, published by the Medical and Chirurgical Society. Volume IX. Part II, 8vo. 7s.

The Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London, part II, of volume III. With plates, 4to. 1l. 6s. 6d.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Enchiridion Romæ; or, Manual of detached Remarks on the Buildings, Pictures, Statues, Inscriptions, &c. of Ancient and Modern Rome. By S. Weston, F. R. S. S. A. foolscap 8vo. 5s. 6d.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Letters from the North of Italy, addressed to Henry Hallam, Esq. relating principally to the Administration, Climate, Manners, Language, and Literature of that Country. By William Stewart Rose. In 2 vols. 8vo. 18s.

The Tour of Africa; containing a concise Account of all the Countries in that Quarter of the Globe, hitherto visited by Europeans; with the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants; selected from the best Authors, and arranged by Catherine Hutton, with a map, 8vo. 12s.

Occurrences during Six Months Residence in the Province of Calabria Ulteriore, in the Kingdom of Naples, in the years 1809, 1810; containing a Description of the Country, Remarks on the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants, and Observations on the Conduct of the French toward them, with instances of their oppression, &c. By Lieut. P. J. Elmhirst R.N. 8vo. 6s.

Foreign Literary Gazette.

AUSTRIA.

Institution of Schools for general Instruction.

The method of mutual instruction, (Bell and Lancaster's system,) has recently been introduced into Austria, by the exertions, and under the patronage of Field Marshall Bianchi, Duke of Casa Lanza, who has established a school at his own expence, the superintendence of which, he has confided to M. Hauzza. The first essays were made on forty grenadiers of the Field Marshall's division; and were attended with complete success. This new school has subsequently been taken under the special protection of Prince Aloisius of Lichtenstein.

Paper bleached by new process.

M. J. G. Uffenheimer, at Vienna, has invented a new method of whitening paper; for which he has obtained an exclusive privilege during six years. We hope, that this process, whatever it be, will be free from all injurious effects on the substance of the paper; and from all principles of discolouration in after years; both which defects, we are sorry to say, have attended attempts made by new processes, among ourselves.

Bas-relief on Mummy Case.

We believe, that the external cases, which enclosed the mummies found in Egypt, were always painted; but the figures on them were not raised: however, if we may believe an article from Trieste, the brothers Rosetti, a name well known to all who have visited Cairo, presented to the Emperor of Austria, at the time of his stay at Trieste, the covering of a mummy sarcophagus, which is ornamented with figures in bas-relief: they allude, of course, to the Egyptian mythology. This covering, which belonged to the corpse of a young man, has been added to the cabinet of antiquities at Vienna.

New Bathing Machine.

Dr. Weidlich, of Vienna, has lately received from the Government, an exclusive privilege, to continue during six years, for the construction of a new bathing machine, of his invention: the nature of it we are not yet acquainted with.

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FRANCE.

Genius and Study, Cautions to.

De l'Hygiène des gens de lettres, &c. On the Health of Men of Letters, or an Essay Medico-Philosophical on the most proper means to developpe natural talents, and a disposition for the sciences, without injury to health, and without contracting disorders. By Stephen Brunaud, M.D. of Strasburgh.

Perhaps somewhat of sympathy with the subject of this work, induces us to report it with distinction. We know so well the bad habits contracted by inconsiderate students, the carelessness and indifference with which they allow the approaches of disorders, which at length become fixed in the constitution, that we cannot but receive with a certain degree of partiality, every attempt to warn the incautious ere it be too late, and to check, if possible, the further progress of such distressing drawbacks from human life and comfort. The most ingenious are the most exposed to them: they attack, and they undermine talent, intelligence, and industry.

It is acknowledged that the class of persons intended to be benefitted by the writer, is among the most important to society; and the subject has engaged the attention of able physicians. Tissot's *Work* is well known; but, that rather treats on the remedies for disorders, than on the means of prevention; whereas Dr. Brunard endeavours to regulate enquiry from an earlier stage. He adverts to the personal disposition, to the gradual opening and expansion of the understanding, to the dangers attending a forced or precocious developement of the mental powers, and to the proper education of those powers, as they successively are able to receive it. It must be acknowledged, that in some of our schools, and in not a few of our families, this is too little considered: the young mind is frequently forced forward, at the expence of the youthful person; and the progress of nature is worse than merely interrupted; it is disordered, disturbed, and injured.

Dr. B. considers the inconveniences attending the giving a wrong direction to native talent; and hints at means by which the real disposition of genius may

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be discerned: he thinks the free course of genius should not be interrupted, or misdirected. He considers how far study may be pursued; and when the labours of the mind must be suspended. He directs his views to the influence of music—to the relaxation found in those societies in which men of letters usually delight, and that of which female society is the source. He gives directions concerning air, exercise, clothing, food, sleep, and various natural occasions. Not omitting the passions of the mind, with proper precautions against their prevalence and excess. The influence of climate, of seasons, of the progress of life, are felt by men of letters with no small force; and often these causes act in a manner little suspected, and therefore undetected, and not provided against. The attention due to each of these causes of complaints, is strongly enforced by the writer.

But, perhaps, not the least curious article in this performance, is the list of learned men, who in different climes and ages, have attained to the extremity of human life: among the ancients, Herodian, the rhetorician Gorgias, Hippocrates, [109] exceed a hundred years among the moderns Fontenelle. Others have advanced far towards the same limits; and the list might be increased.

We could be glad should this meet the eye of some of our hard students, that it might produce on them its *full* effect. We have known many more who have shortened their lives by their intemperance in quest of knowledge, than we have known who prolonged their lives by the placidity of their employment. The dictate of genius is "forward," think nothing done, while any thing remains undone: but genius should lend a *willing* and obedient ear to the cautionary lessons of prudence; or the evening of life will severely suffer for imprudences committed during the anticipations of the morning.

Agriculture: advantages of Irrigation in dry summers.

The last summer was so uncommonly dry throughout Europe, that the attention of the observant was principally directed to the contemplation of its effects, and the phenomena resulting from them: some of these we have already mentioned. But,

it was natural, that those gentlemen who had usually directed their attention to agriculture, should, on this occasion, avail themselves of the advantages attending the practice of irrigation, to impress the public mind most strongly in favour of proceedings which they most warmly patronized. Agriculturists observe, very justly, that no greater service can be rendered to the art they study, than the discovery of means to water lands which are too dry, and to drain lands which are too wet. The first of these practices, as we have had occasion to record, in the early numbers of our journal, is no where so perfectly executed as among the districts at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains, and along the valleys of Piedmont. It was therefore natural to enquire how these districts had fared in a season so dry as the last. A Report on this subject has appeared from the Paris press, in the form of a letter from M. le Comte François de Neuchâteau to the Society of Agriculture, Arts and Commerce of the department of the eastern Pyrenees, instituted at Perpignan, on irrigation, and other objects of rural economy. The canals for watering the lower grounds, which form the principal subject of this pamphlet, appear to have been productive of great advantage, and the writer regrets the non-execution of a navigation canal, which was projected in 1710 to promote the intercourse between Languedoc and Rousillon, which would have afforded still greater resources for irrigation.

The author adds reflections on various other subjects; on the impulse given by liberty to the exertions of a people; on the observations made by Mr. Birkbeck on the agriculture of France; and on the particularities in French husbandry, which render it not favourite among the English; and this, certainly, is not the least curious article treated on by this eminent *literato*, and *ci-devant* minister.

GERMANY.

Secrets in Dyeing and Colouring.

We know not well what confidence to place in the pretensions of the following work; *Laboratorium*, &c. The Chemical Laboratory, or Collection of secret and important procedures relating to dyeing, to printing on stuffs and cloths, to whitener-

ing, finishing, &c. by P. Bernard, Nuremberg, 1818. If this volume, contains accounts of any management more beneficial than is usual in our manufactories, it may deserve especial attention.

ITALY.

Shakespeare's Works: translation of.

At Turin is announced, a complete edition of the Works, or Theatre of Shakespeare. Each volume will contain two or three plays; which will be accompanied by prefaces from the pen of Aug. G. Schlegel, translated into Italian, with critical and historical notes, by M. Leoni.

It is but just, that while the Italian poets form a part of the studies of the polite, in all countries, and in our own particularly, our bards also should become familiar in Italy. We anticipate much information and pleasure from the Mr. Schlegel's accompaniments.

Monument of the Poet Dante.

A subscription has been proposed at Florence, for the purpose of erecting a monument to Dante. The execution of the sculpture is confided to Ricci. So few poets preserve their reputation for several centuries, that such a tribute to eminence is perhaps, among the most honourable, that can be devised: our Shakespeare was thus honoured, and a few others have been equally happy; but, generally speaking, this late distinction is sparingly granted.

Monument to the Poet Camoens.

This may be a proper place to observe that a monument to the memory of the Portuguese poet, Camoens, has been proposed, and the proposal has been supported with alacrity by some of our own countrymen: this has called forth the zeal of certain of the Portuguese nation, resident among us, who in public advertisements have claimed the honour, as properly belonging to their country, exclusively, and have called on their compatriots to come forward freely, and execute by their own powers and zeal, what foreigners deem it an honour to assist in.

New Journal, the Diario.

At Bologna, a new periodical work is announced, under the title of *Diario*; it will be published three times in a week; and will contain the usual assemblage of

news, literary notices, discoveries, new and old, notices from writers, artists, &c.

Manufactures favoured.

The manufacturers of Tuscany have engaged the attention of the Academy of Fine Arts at Florence; who committed the subject to the third class of the members of their institution: that class has lately made a report, which is certainly interesting to their constituents and their country.

New Mechanical Inventions.

Lately has been published at Rome, the first number, containing seven plates, of a work purporting to be Mechanic and Hydraulic constructions, invented by Paul-Maria Asters. Among others, this number contains the description of a machine, which the author calls a flying ladder; intended to raise men, or weights, to the summit of a tower, or other high building.

Ancient Vases: collections of.

The King of Naples has lately purchased the collection of vases formed by the canon Vivenzio, at Nola, for the sum of 30,000 ducats. This forms a very considerable and conspicuous addition to the Royal Museum.

A similar accession to the Imperial Cabinet at Vienna has lately taken place, by the transfer of Count de Lamberg's valuable collection; which has been obtained by the Emperor, at a very moderate price. It is to be hoped that these valuable articles will remain in their present situation, secure from fraud, fire, and foes.

Medical investigation of the Plague.

Although we hope and trust, it will please Providence to protect our country from the horrors of the plague, yet it may be proper to notice what information other countries afford on the subject. We therefore record a work published at Naples, which, on account of its importance, has been translated into several languages, under the title of *Storia della Peste*: &c. The History of the Plague at Noja, by Dr. Vitangelo Morea, 8vo. pp. 488. This history is very minute, and is accompanied with philosophical and chemical observations on the state of the atmosphere, during the progress of the disease. Noja is a little town in Puglia, distant 153 Italian miles from Naples.

POLAND.

University inaugurated.

The University of Warsaw, which has been open since the month of October, 1817, was solemnly inaugurated May 14, 1818. The discourses pronounced on this interesting occasion, which were in the Polish language, have been printed at Warsaw, in four sheets, 4to.

Conservators of Cracow University.

The University of Cracow, which, our readers may recollect, was placed under the protection of the three powers, who guaranteed the independence of the city of Cracow, in the treaties signed at Vienna, has lately chosen three conservators, to which, every year a report will be addressed on the progress made in the studies of the place, and on the course pursued. The present conservators, are, for Austria, Prince Metternich; for Russia, the Count de Novosiltzow; and for Prussia, Prince Antony Radzivil, Governor General of the principality of Posen.

RUSSIA.

Translations of History of Russia.

The History of Russia, published by M. de Karamsin, which has been twice reprinted in its original language, the Russian, has lately been translated into French by two authors, at the same time. The first of these translations is by M. de St. Thomas: the second has been executed under the inspection of the author, by Professor Jeauffret. These two translations have been published at Petersburg; a German translation is also in progress. Has any attention been paid to this work among the English literati capable of translating it?

Journal: Benevolence to Military.

Since 1814 there has been printed at Petersburg, a journal in the German language, superintended by the Chevalier Pessarovius. This journal, on account of its merit, is translated into the Russian language; and its profits are devoted wholly (after deducting necessary expenses) to the benefit of wounded and invalid soldiers. The sale is so considerable, that the editor has already had the satisfaction of distributing among these suffering heroes, the sum of 500,000 rubles, in Bank paper.

Dorpat, University.

The University of Dorpat, reckons, at this time, twenty five professors in ordinary, and ten extraordinary. The number of students is about three hundred. The building for containing the library, which is newly erected, is divided into several galleries and halls, which are already furnished with nearly 30,000 volumes.

SICILY.

Earthquake, description of.

In this island has lately been published, *Memoria sul tremoto*, &c. A Memoir historical and philosophical on the earthquake that took place at Catania, February 20, 1818. This history is by Dr. Agatino Longo. From the royal press at Catania, 8vo.

SPAIN.

Original Inhabitants: Basque.

We are exceedingly glad to record an article from a country not too seldom appears in this department of our work: that the learned Spaniards are absolutely idle, we do not believe; but, that their labours are very much lost to the public and the world, is but too evident.

In 1806, Don Juan Baptista de Erro, published an alphabet of what he conceived to be the primitive language. Very lately has appeared at Madrid, from the same learned hand, *El Mundo primitivo*, &c. The primitive World, or a Philosophical examination of the antiquity and the civilization of the Basque nation. In the first of these works the author exerted himself to prove that the Basque people were the first who inhabited Spain. In the present work, he endeavours to trace the first ages of the world, with the ideas of those ages on the formation of the universe, by taking the Basque appellatives as examples; and referring them to things, to numbers, and to the diverse productions of the three kingdoms of Nature.

SWITZERLAND.

Rural Economy: Implements.

M. Fellenberg at Hofwyl, continues to publish his Communications on the important subject of rural economy. The institution of this spirited patriot was reported in the PANORAMA from its first concep-

tion and opening: the attention of the British public has also been lately called to it from the public notice taken of it by one of our most conspicuous senators, who had made his observations on the spot. His report was highly favourable. We can only acquaint our readers, that M. Fellenberg's work contains descriptions of newly invented instruments for sowing, of new experiments made on milk, on irrigation, on change of earth, &c. &c.

The Gatherer.

No. XXVI.

"I am but a gatherer, and dealer in other men's stuff."

The Palm-Tree Nation.

A recent traveller in South America, speaking of the little islands of the Orinoco, observes, they are evidently formed by the alluvial depositions of the river; they are under the water during the rainy season, but still are covered with palms, &c. Cocon trees, which furnish the islanders at once with their food and their beverage--a bark, which they weave, and wood for their little articles of furniture and their canoes. The existence of the tribe of Gouaraouns seems connected with that of the family of the Palms, in the same manner that certain species of birds and insects are allied to particular trees and flowers. Four or five feet above high water-mark they plait together the young shoots to make their platform, which they cover with large mats. The roofs of these aerial huts are covered with leaves of the same tree, to which they fasten their canoes. These Indians are in number about ten thousand. They are tall, strong, and well made; less indolent than the other savages of South America; passionately fond of dancing; gay, social, and hospitable. They are not taciturn like their neighbours--their language, soft and harmonious, is rich, if we compare it with the other tribes. They are dexterous fishers--have dogs of a kind similar to those of our shepherds, which they keep for the purpose of catching fish in the shallows; they caress these animals, and treat them with much kindness. Their little trade con-

sists in fish, nets, hammocks, and baskets. They are at peace with all the world, even with the Spanish Government, who have long ago renounced the project of reducing them to subjection.

Anecdote of Goldsmith.

Goldsmith was always plain in his appearance; but when a boy, and immediately after suffering heavily from the small pox, he was particularly ugly. When he was about seven years old, a Fiddler, who reckoned himself a wit, happened to be playing to some company in Mrs. Goldsmith's house. During a pause between two sets of Country dances, little Oliver surprised the party, by jumping up suddenly, and dancing round the room. Struck with the grotesque appearance of the ill-favoured child, the fiddler exclaimed "*Æsop*," and the company burst into laughter; when Oliver turned to them, with a smile, and repeated the following couplet:

Heralds proclaim aloud, all saying,
See *Æsop* dancing, and his *Monkey* playing.

A Modern *Æneas*.

A Mr. *Æneas* M'D----- having once, it is said, dined with Dr. Troy, the titular archbishop of Dublin, he availed himself of the opportunity of imbibing more wine than he could with safety carry. As he was returning home, some watchmen thought proper to be dissatisfied with his conduct, and brought him to a watch-house; happily, he met the learned Lord N. who, after making a few inquiries, rebuked these heedless guardians of the night, observing that they were little aware of the dignity of the personage with whom they had presumed to interfere; that the charges they had preferred against him must be unfounded, for that he was no other, than the *pious Æneas*, returning from the sack of *Troy*."

Dandyana: Definitions.

A *Scottish Dandy*.--Extract from Jamieson's *Dictionary of the Scottish Language*.--"DANDIE, DANDY--A principal person or THING; what is NICE, fine, or possessing supereminence, in whatever way. SC.

They'd gie the hag to doleful' care,
And laugh at ilka DANDY.

R. GARROWAY'S Poems.

This word claims a very ancient etymon. Ist. dandi and Sue. Goth. daenne, signify liberal, munificent. Sue. Goth. Dandis-folk. Dandemaen is a title of honour or respect." We hope this etymology will not be lost upon our dandy readers.

In Hindoostanee, Dandy signifies a boatman. Of these people some are Abou-gines, and others are Lubbas (*Lubbers?*) of the Mohammedan Sect. Their avocation is laborious, but they are contented. Their dress consists of a piece of a cotton wrapped round the middle.

Modern Dandy.—By some writers, the thing is considered not to be an animal at all, but neither more nor less than a *suit of clothes*, endowed by some unknown species of magic or mechanism, with habits and faculties analogous in appearance to some of those which belong to animal life. These, it is said, are chiefly confined to a locomotive power, a kind of mock instinct, by which it distinguishes and congregates with its kind, and a faculty of uttering articulate, though *unmeaning* sounds.

Spanish Dandies.—At the Tertulias or evening parties, the men stand in groups, or walk about the apartment, excepting some decided *curutaco* or ladies' men, (Dandies?) and such as are only in the earlier stages of attendance upon the glance of a peculiar Donna. These lean upon the chairs of the ladies, are sometimes seated by them, and are armed with the *fan* of their favourites, in the twirling and flirting of which they generally display a feminine dexterity. Let not the possession of this accomplishment excite contempt: for it is highly necessary for a young man in Spanish society, to understand the hidden meaning of the different movements of this organ of female wit; by the use of which the Spanish lady expresses the passions which agitate her mind, whether jealousy, resentment, or pleasure; and by which she encourages or repels the too timid or too enterprising lover; and from the knowledge of their meaning, the power of expressing it, is but a step.

Roman Dandyism.—Tiberius, Emperor of Rome, speaking in the Senate, nearly 1800 years ago, concerning the growth of luxury, said—"How shall we reform

the taste for Dress, which, according to the reigning fashion is so exquisitely nice, that the sexes are scarcely distinguishable?"—*Tacitus*.

Religion of the Gipsies.

THEY profess to be of the National Religion; but their notion of religion is confined to repeating the Lord's prayer, and even this attainment is the honourable distinction of a few. They seldom attend any place of public worship, nor do they seek to impress religious sentiments on the minds of their children. They are very willing that their infants should be christened, if it can be done without trouble or expense; and, in cases where money is plentiful, the marriage ceremony is performed with due solemnity: but for the most part, marriage is merely a mutual pledging of faith, and names are given to their children without calling in the aid of a spiritual instrument. Indifference to all systems of faith and to all ritual observances is, indeed, one of the most striking features of the gipsy character throughout the world. They have every where attained to Voltaire's standard of perfection—they belong to no religion, but are ready to profess any. In Italy, they call themselves good Catholics; in the Protestant States of Germany they are Lutherans: in Russia, Moldavia, and Wallachia, they are Votaries of the Greek Church; in the dominions of the Grand Seigneur, they believe in Mohammed and the Koran. But the Turks seem to entertain some doubts concerning the soundness of their faith; for, in the neighbourhood of Constantinople they make them pay the poll tax, which is imposed upon believers.

Qualities of a General.

General Donadieu, whose name so frequently appears in the French papers, met with a remarkable rebuff from Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr, the late Minister at War, shortly before the recent change of Ministers. Being desirous to prefer a complaint against one of the many officers with whom he had had personal differences, the General went to the War-office, but was stopped by the sentinel, who told him that his orders were peremptory, and that no person whatever was to be admitted at that hour to the Marshal. The

General, however, pushed by, and entered the Minister's apartment, where he found him deeply engaged in business; he was, however, proceeding to relate his complaint, when he was stopped by the Minister, with the enquiry of how he obtained admittance, and whether the sentinel had not informed him that he could not pass? "Oh, yes!" replied General Donadieu, "but I did not regard that." "General," rejoined the Minister, "I have long seen that you did not know how to command, and it is now equally clear that you do not know how to obey.---A soldier should have known that a private on duty was to be supported in his discharge of it as much as if he were a General; I beg, General, that you will retire."

Invention of Coaches.

The first coach ever seen in England formed part of the equipage of Henry Fitzalban, the last Earl of Arundel of that name, who died in 1579. It was invented by the French; as was the Post chaise also, which was first introduced in England by the son of the well known writer on husbandry, Mr. Jethro Tull. Hackney coaches were first established in London by Capt. Bailey, in 1634, and in the same year Hackney chairs or Sedans were introduced by Sir Sanders Duncombe, Knt. who was a great traveller; and had most probably seen them at Sedan, in France, where Dr. Johnson supposes that they were first made.

Brewer, in his "Beauties of Middlesex," observes in a note, that "It is familiarly said, that Hackney, on account of its numerous respectable inhabitants, was the first place near London provided with coaches of hire for the accommodation of families, and that thence arises the term *Hackney Coaches*. This appears quite futile; the word *Hackney*, as applied to a hireling, is traced to a remote British origin, and was certainly used in its present sense long before that village became conspicuous for wealth or population." In 1637, the number of Hackney coaches in London; was confined to 50; in 1652 to 200; in 1654 to 300; in 1661 to 400; in 1694 to 700; in 1710 to 800; in 1771 to 1,000; and in 1802 1,100. In imitation of our Hackney Coaches, Niocolas Sauvage introduced the *fiacres* at Paris, in the year 1650.

The *hammer cloth* is an ornamental covering of the coach-box; Mr. S. Pegge says, "The Coachman formerly used to carry a *hammer*, pincers, a few nails, &c. in a leathern pouch belonging to his box, and this cloth was devised for the hiding of them from public view."

Beautiful Simile.

So the struck Eagle, stretcht upon the plain,
[again,
No more through rolling clouds to soar
View'd his own feather on the fatal dart,
And wing'd the shaft that quiver'd in his heart.
[feel
Keen were his pangs, but keener far, to
He nurs'd the pinion that impell'd the steel,
Whilst the same plumage which nad
warm'd his nest, [breast.
Drank the last life-drop of his bleeding
BYRON.

Mr. Rogers and Junius.

When the late Sir Philip Francis was, not long before his death, at Holland-house, the Lady of the mansion induced Mr. Rogers, the poet, to ask the Knight if he were really the author of "Junius's Letters." The Bard, knowing the Knight's austere character, addressed him with modest hesitation, asking if he might be permitted to propose a question. The Knight, evidently anticipating what was to come, exclaimed in a severe tone, "At your peril, Sir." Mr. Rogers immediately retired, and returning to tell Lady Holland the success of his mission, observed, that "if Sir Philip were really Junius, he was certainly Junius *Brutus*."

Luther a Hunting.

This exercise was probably taken by the great reformer more for health than for pleasure, as indeed may be collected from his own curious account of it. "I was," says he, "lately two days a hunting, in which amusement I found both pleasure and pain. We killed a brace of hares, and took some unhappy partridges; a very pretty employment, truly, for an idle man! However, I could not forbear theologizing amidst dogs and nets; for, thought I to myself, do not we, in hunting innocent animals to death with dogs, very much resemble the devil, who, by crafty wiles and the instruments of wicked priests, is perpetually seeking whom he

may devour? Again: We happened to take a leveret alive, which I put into my pocket, with an intent to preserve it; yet we were not gone far, before the dogs seized upon it, as it was in my pocket, and worried it. Just so the pope and the devil rage furiously to destroy the souls that I have saved, in spite of all my endeavours to prevent them. In short, I am tired of hunting these little innocent beasts; and had rather be employed, as I have been for some time, in spearing bears, wolves, tigers, and foxes; that is, in opposing and confounding wicked and impious divines, who resemble those savage animals in their qualities."

Habit--Custom.

Mr. Southey, in his *Omniann*, has the following anecdote on the force of habit. An Emir had bought a left eye of a glass eye-maker, supposing that he would be able to see with it. The man begged him to give it a little time; he could not expect that it would see all at once, as well as the right eye, which had been so many years in the habit of it! Custom, says somebody, is a great thing--I say it is every thing.

Knighthood.

Knighthood was originally conferred in England by the priest at the altar, after confession, and the consecration of the sword, during the Saxon Heptarchy. The first Knight made by the Sovereign with the sword of state, was Athelstan, on whom Alfred conferred this new dignity. The custom of Ecclesiastics conferring Knighthood, was abolished at a Synod, held at Westminster, in 1,100; and in the reign of Henry III. 1154, all persons having a yearly income of ten pounds were obliged to be knighted, or pay a fine to be excused.

The late Marie Antoinette.

A correspondent in the *Quotidienne*, adverting to the death of the late Antoinette, Queen of France, gives the following piquant anecdote, as one which has hitherto escaped all the historians of this disastrous period:--When the Royal Family, arrested in their attempted flight from France, were on their return from Varennes to Paris, the Dauphin having re-

marked on the buttons of M. Barnave, one of the Deputies appointed by the National Assembly to attend the Royal prisoners, the device *To live free, or die*, turned to his mother and said, "Mamma, what does that mean, to live free?" "My son, replied the Queen, it is to go where you please."--"Ah, mamma, rejoined the infant quickly, then we are not free." Her Majesty bade him be silent, but Barnave was much moved, and from this and other circumstances during the journey, returned full of grief and repentance to Paris, where he soon afterwards paid with his head for his desertion from the colours of the revolution.

Great and Little Napoleons.

The manuscript Memoirs of Gen. Rapp contain the following anecdote:--When Buonaparte was at Schoenbrunn, he used sometimes to amuse himself with a game at *xingt-et-un*. One evening, in which he had been very lucky, he shook the pieces of gold he had won in his hand, and said--"The Germans love these little Napoleons, don't they?" "Yes, replied Rapp, they do Sire; but then they are not at all fond of the *Great one*."

Spiders--Zinc.

Nothing can be more curious than the discoveries made by the Microscope, relative to the spider's thread and method of weaving. Leuwenhoeck states that he found 4 millions of these not thicker than the hairs of his beard, and each of these are now said to be compounded of 4 finer threads, which come from the insect's body in the manner that wire is drawn through a plate pierced with holes.--Another recent discovery, if possible more surprising is, that spiders feed on sulphate of zinc.

HINTS, PLANS, and PROCEEDINGS

OF

Benevolence.

— Homo cum:

Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.

BOMBAY NATIVE SCHOOLS.

To the friends of mankind, and to those who are warmed with zeal for the promotion of its highest and most

important interests, it will doubtless be in the greatest degree gratifying to know, that the president and members of the Bombay School committee, after having provided for the education of European and Christian children of both sexes, powerfully supported by the munificent and charitable aid of government and the public, under this presidency, have at length turned their serious consideration to the means best calculated for extending the blessings of intellectual cultivation to the native children of India.

The result of this consideration has been the invention and proposal of a plan for the attainment of an object of such pure philanthropy, so palpably beneficial, so flattering to the native character, and so tender of peculiar prejudices, which should never be openly and rudely assailed, that it has already met with the complete approbation of the assemblies or panchaets of two classes of the native inhabitants of this island, not the least powerful from numbers and wealth. The committee also having completely agreed on the most eligible plan, its execution was so far advanced that one English school was expected to be opened in the course of a week.

A Mahommedan youth, the son of a seapoy in the office of the chief secretary to government, who has received instruction for about a year at the central school in the town of Bombay, gave, in the course of a rigid examination, such proofs of capacity to convey to his countrymen the rudiments of tuition in English on the plan of Bell, that the first class of upwards of twenty Parsee children were to be placed under his care. A prospectus of the proposed plan has been translated into the Persian, Hindoostanee and Guzerattee languages; which were printed for the purpose of distribution, in order to diffuse among the native inhabitants a more general knowledge of the means about to be offered them, of educating their children in any of their respective dialects, more extensively, economically, and effectually, than they have hitherto been enabled to do.

A teacher of the Guzerattee has declared himself ready to attend the central school, in order to prepare himself for instruction on Bell's plan: the committee has deter-

mined to address the Calcutta school society, for books, tables, &c. to be translated here into the dialects peculiar to this part of India; which, as well as English books, the committee have determined to furnish gratuitously to the native schools, and also generally to extend toward them such other aid as may be in their power.

Even in the article of native books, however, the committee and promoters of the plan are not altogether unaided by native enterprise; fifty copies of an elementary Guzerattee work, comprizing the alphabet, the concise vocabulary, the rudiments of arithmetic, accounts, the forms of letter writing, bonds, obligations, leases, and interest tables, which are now printing by a Parsee inhabitant of Bombay, have been subscribed for, as well as the same number of copies of a translation into the same language of a Persian work, containing an easy epitome of the lives and remarkable sayings of the Grecian philosophers.

CALCUTTA SCHOOL BOOK SOCIETY.

Even the natives subscribe to this Institution, although the sentiments, which the Society's books contain, aim at the vitals of the Hindoo system of religion. There is nothing which will more certainly effect the destruction of superstition, than these schools. Each succeeding generation will feel their influence more and more, until the contracted, and absurd ideas of the heathen, will be renounced. Already in the schools, have the highest and lowest castes mingled together. The Soodras have been placed above the Brahmin youth, without exciting the anger or chagrin of the latter. If these events continue to take place, for any length of time, the sacred thread of the Brahmins will be esteemed as nothing, and thrown by with disgust. The Church School Society have 3000 children under their direction; and the Baptists have more than 6000. These children will acquire more lofty ideas than their ancestors possessed; nor can we suppose that the time is far distant, when they will have a mean opinion of their sacred books, which assert that the world is made of seven continents, and seven oceans, and that Hindoostan is the centre. When they find the true geography of the globe, what will they think of their shasters?

PROGRESS OF MISSIONS.

In the last number of the "Missionary Register," we have an interesting and comprehensive Survey of the Protestant Missionary Stations throughout the world, in their geographical order: the extent and importance of which are described in the following introductory observations.

Supposing a person to visit in succession these various stations, his course might first be directed to Western Africa, comprehending that portion of the Continent which lies between Morocco and the Line. Crossing the Line, he would enter on that part of Africa which, lying south of the Line, may be classed in Missionary Records as *South Africa*; and which should be considered as including the islands that lie off its south-eastern coast. Passing up the coast of *Eastern Africa*, the Christian beholds, with hope of better days, as he works his way up the Red Sea, on the one hand Abyssinia and Nubia and Upper Egypt, and *Arabia* on the other. On entering the *Mediterranean*, after surveying Syria and the Holy Land, he passes by Lower Egypt, throughout the Barbary States; and then taking his station for a time in Malta, as the centre of this great scene of holy labour, he visits in succession, the Ionian Islands, Greece, the Archipelago, and the Lesser Asia. Passing into the *Black Sea*, and contemplating, as promising spheres of Christian Exertion, its Turkish and Russian Shores, he may make his way, by the Russian Provinces lying between the Black and the Caspian Seas—while he anticipates the final happiness of *Persia*, partly through these Provinces, and partly by means of the maritime and continental access to that kingdom from Western India—into the almost boundless plains of *Northern Asia*, comprehending the Provinces of that quarter belonging to Russia, with the widely-extended regions inhabited by Tartar and other Tribes, whether independent or connected with any of the neighbouring Powers. By the great country of *Thibet*, he may proceed to *China*; connected with which vast sphere of labour is *India beyond the Ganges*; whence, returning to the great scene of British Influence and Power, *India within the Ganges*, he may afterward traverse the whole series of *Asiatic Islands*, from the Laccadive and Maldives to Japan. From

these, his course would lie through the Insular Continents, as they may be denominated, of *Australasia*, and the numerous groupes of *Polynesia*. Passing on, and contemplating the great Continent of *South America*, with earnest prayers for the rising of the Sun of Righteousness on that dreary region, he may reach Guiana, the solitary portion of that Quarter of the World where Protestant Christians are labouring for the good of the Heathen; and then, winding his course among the Islands and Shores of the *West Indies*, and passing through the Tribes of the *North-American Indians*, he may finish his vast survey, by contemplating, with admiration, the Triumphs of the Cross on the inhospitable shores of *Labrador* and of *Greenland*.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR.

Report, Jan. 13, 1819.

The distribution of Coals at 9d. per bushel, and Potatoes at 14lbs. for 3d, commenced on the 12th of January, and continued to the 8th of April 1818, inclusive, in which period three hundred and thirty chaldrons of Coals, and about seventy-four tons of Potatoes, were delivered at the City Public Kitchen, to applicants bringing recommendatory Tickets from the Subscribers, being a larger distribution for the time, than had been witnessed in any former Winter. It is estimated that not less than two thousand five hundred families, consisting of about twelve thousand five hundred individuals, participated of this very salutary relief, which was received with sincere gratitude and humble acknowledgement; and the Committee are convinced it materially alleviated the sufferings and distress of great numbers of the industrious but necessitous poor, who were deserving of this bountiful assistance.

From the precaution which the Committee recommended to the Subscribers, of not giving more than one or two Tickets per week, according to the number in family, with an inquiry into the necessities of the applicants, it is believed impositions and abuses of the charity, are not numerous, considering the great extent of its operations. The loss sustained to the Fund of the Association on the distribution of Coals and Potatoes for the last Winter,

and the consequent advantage to the Poor, including all contingent expences, amounted to 672l. 5s. 9d.

The Committee desire duly to acknowledge the continued liberality of the Subscribers, which has enabled them to render such extensive assistance to the necessitous and distressed, residing in various parts of the Metropolis; and they trust, a conviction of the substantial aid afforded to the poor, from the peculiar mode of relief adopted by the Society, has much tended to excite the generous contributions of the affluent and humane.

That such liberality is dictated by a wise policy, as well as by Christian compassion, cannot be doubted; for one class of the community cannot greatly suffer, without entailing a proportion of its misery on the other classes: hence arise an increase of the Poor's Rates, and what is still worse, a frightful increase of crimes—whatever therefore tends to rescue the indigent from absolute want, to make them more comfortable and contented, is advantageously felt by every rank above them in various ways, whilst it affords grateful satisfaction to the contributors.

An Appeal in behalf of the Family of the late Mr. Blagdon.

If the mourning relatives of the hero, who perishes in the field of glory, be entitled to the protection of a grateful country, the bereaved family of a man who devoted, and even sacrificed, his life to the cause of loyalty, and of all that is dear to Britons, may be allowed to raise its prayer, in the hope that it will neither be unheard nor unanswered. About the year 1808, Mr. Blagdon, the lamented individual in behalf of whose widow and children this *appeal* is most respectfully made, embarked the whole of his little property in the *Phoenix* weekly newspaper. The declared object of that publication was, to arrest the appalling progress of sedition, which then threatened, by its demoralizing effects upon society, to overturn the State, with all its ancient and glorious institutions. From the peculiar circumstances of the times, the work failed; and the projector was involved in ruin. The liberal aid, however, of some private friends, who loved the man, and admired his principles, enabled him, partially, to overcome his

difficulties, and to re-enter the lists of political warfare. Again, Mr. Blagdon was unsuccessful; and, a second time, he was stripped of his all—even his looks, and his household furniture.

In attempting to establish his two papers (the *Phoenix*, and the *Political Register*) Mr. Blagdon expended the sum of nearly 3,500l. His ever-active, ever-buoyant spirit rose superior to misfortune; but, notwithstanding his incessant and indefatigable exertions for the support of his family, and for the liquidation of pecuniary claims against him, the doors of a prison were closed upon his worn and harassed frame. From this severe and complicated ruin, he never completely emerged. His personal liberty was indeed obtained; but his high sense of honour and integrity never again permitted him to feel himself free; and the remainder of his life presented only the melancholy display of a liberal mind, struggling, anxiously but unavailingly, against the inroads of poverty, and the attacks of disease.

By mental suffering, by repeated attacks of a liver complaint, and by the loss of rest, incurred through a sedulous attention on her husband, during his protracted illness, Mrs. Blagdon's health is greatly impaired. She and her four children (two girls and two boys, within the ages of 9 and 14) are totally unprovided for. Without money, without property of any description, without friends or relatives so situated as to be able to assist them, their sole reliance is on the benevolence of those who can feel for the widow and the fatherless.—The immediate object of this *appeal* is, to endeavour to raise such a fund as may enable Mrs. Blagdon to complete the education of her children, that they may be enabled to fill, with credit to themselves, and advantage to the community, whatever stations it may be their lot to hold.

References are respectfully offered to the following individuals, by whom the contributions of benevolence will be most gratefully received:—N. Byrne, Esq. Morning Post Office; J. Taylor, Esq. Sun Office, 112, Strand; at the Courier Office, 348, Strand; S. Cock, Esq. 2, Frederick Place, Old Jewry; Mr. McMillan, 6 Bow Street, Covent Garden; Mr. Purser, 1, Finch Lane, Cornhill; Mr. Colburn, Li-

brary, Conduit Street, Hanover Square; the Banking-houses of Messrs. Birch and Chambers, 160, New Bond Street; Messrs. Hoare, Barnett, and Co., 62, Lombard Street; Messrs. Crickitt, Bacon, and Co., Ipswich, Suffolk; and Mr. Harral, Park Cottage, Ipswich, Suffolk.

List of the principal works written or edited by Mr. Blagdon.—The Phoenix Weekly Newspaper, 2 vols. 4to;—The Weekly Political Register, 2 vols. 8vo.;—History of Ancient and Modern India, 1 vol. folio;—The Modern Geographer; or, a Complete System of Geography, 5 vols. 8vo.;—The Life and Exploits of Admiral Lord Nelson, &c. 1 vol. 4to.;—The Life of George Morland, 1 vol. folio;—Translations of the Voyages and Travels of Denon, in Egypt; Golberry, in Africa; and Pallas, in Russia, 8 vols.;—Translations, &c. of Modern Contemporary Voyages and Travels, 11 vols. 8vo.—The Life and Transactions of our Saviour, 1 vol. royal 8vo.;—A Complete History of Christian Martyrdom, &c. with copious original Historical Notes, [a condensed, but elaborate edition of Fox's Martyrs, bearing the name of Milner] 1 vol. royal 8vo.;—Flowers of Literature, 7 vols.;—Mooriana, 2 vols.; various political pamphlets, &c. &c. &c.

HIBERNIAN SOCIETY

For Establishing Schools, and Circulating the Holy Scriptures in Ireland.

APPENDIX TO REPORT, 1818.

ALTHOUGH the Annual Report of the Hibernian Society, read at the General Meeting in May last, was connected with an Appendix of considerable length and importance; yet the Committee of this Institution feel it to be their duty to add to those communications a selection of the interesting intelligence which has since been received, in order that Individuals and Auxiliary Institutions who patronize this Society may know, that it pleases God to continue his blessing on the "work and labour of love," which they have undertaken in Ireland.

When the nature of the operations of the Hibernian Society is considered, in connexion with the places in which they are carried on, it might justly be expected that the results would be very interesting

and important. To afford the elements of useful education, and the benefits of scriptural instruction to children, who are immersed in ignorance and depravity; to introduce the inspired volume to the rising generation of a country, in which they have been prevented from seeing its glorious light, and hearing its joyful sound; and, by the instruction thus given to the children, to extend these high advantages to their parents and friends, who have hitherto been sunk in darkness and superstition;—these are means and exertions, which, if pursued with activity, must, with the divine blessing, produce a gradually increasing development of intellectual benefits and moral and religious usefulness, in the highest degree gratifying and beneficial.

The truth of these observations has been proved ever since the Hibernian Society commenced its benevolent undertakings in Ireland; and its successive Reports have evidenced that its objects are worthy of especial consideration, and that its operations have been remarkably important and successful.

The number of the Society's Schools in Ireland, as stated in the last Report, was 392, and the number of Children taught therein, 32,516. The Treasurer was then above seven hundred pounds in advance. Since that time the Schools and the Scholars have increased; additional expenses are incurred thereby, and the claims of the Society on public generosity and christian benevolence, are rendered more urgent and impressive. Annual Subscriptions, Donations, Collections, and especially assistance from Auxiliary Institutions, are therefore earnestly solicited; and the Committee indulge the hope and expectation, that the interesting and important intelligence, which is conveyed in the following extracts, taken chiefly from the correspondence, during the last three months, of one who is daily in communication with the individuals employed in the service of the Society, will make this occasional communication very acceptable, and this appeal to public philanthropy very successful.

BENEFIT OF ALLOWING LAND TO THE POOR.

The good affects of allowing the poor labourer a small spot of ground, to be cul-

tivated in his leisure hours, as a means of reducing the poor's-rate, are exemplified in the following extract from a letter inserted in *The New Times*:—

The hard-working, the meritorious and virtuous Isaac and Betty Stuckey, with a family of eight children, had an abhorrence of burthening a parish with a farthing expense, and a dread of losing their independence, although they had not a bit of meat for six months together, and were often strangers to a loaf of bread. Isaac, the husband, an excellent workman, earned eight shillings a week, but he was allowed to hire, even at double the value, half an acre of ground, where, with his spade, he laboured morning and night, before and after his daily work at the farm. To this generous half acre, poor Betty, the wife, when she could steal a few hours, would run with the spade to lessen her husband's toil. Isaac never murmured—Betty never complained. Visiting this family on a Sunday, since their case was published, and nearly 100l. contributed for them, I found the man with his Bible before him, his wife and children around him! Give, said the grateful people, ten thousand thanks to our unknown benevolent friends. On receiving between thirty and forty pounds, they had purchased hemp, had profited by working it 20l. With 40l. more in the hands of the treasurer, pigs, poultry, vegetables, and a rack, stored with bacon, this family are ready to hire a farm of about fifty acres. This good man, and thousands besides, assure me, that one acre of ground, at a fair rent, would afford more real relief, and tend more to the happiness of the labouring poor than all the poor-rates that are paid."

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE
FROM THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS
IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA.

PRINCELY LIBERALITY.

The following generous trait in the character of the Marquess of Hastings, deserves to be universally known. As Commander-in-Chief, he became entitled to a very large share of the rich booty acquired in the late campaign. No one could in his military character possess a fairer title to this

property; for the Marquess both planned and directed the whole war in its general outline and almost in its minutest details: he took the field in person; he met the most alarming contingencies with coolness and promptitude; he kept the whole machine in regulated and equable movement, accelerating or restraining as occasion required, the daily movements of the separate detachments. If, under such circumstances, Lord Hastings had declined to suffer the allotment of his legal share to be made, he would perhaps have compromised the rights of his successors in command. Accordingly the Noble Marquess directed the usual division of the booty to be made; but reflecting that he had in his own person united the supreme civil and military authority—that as Governor-General, he had resolved upon the war, which, as Commander-in-Chief, he had directed—a feeling of personal delicacy precluded him from benefiting by this great accession of fortune. He was unwilling that even those who in the present or in future times might be most ignorant of his real character, should ever have the slightest ground to suspect that his public measures could have been in any degree affected by his private interest; and he therefore most magnanimously threw the whole of his share into the portion of the subalterns and privates.

FISH & WASHERMAN.

The following singular circumstance occurred a few months since at Garden Reach, near Calcutta. A washerman engaged in his occupation on the edge of a tank, was immersing a piece of cloth which he held in his hand in the water, when a large fish sprang forward, seized the cloth and the man's arm in his mouth, and was triumphantly swimming off with his prey. Fortunately, however, a person close by at the time caught hold of the washerman's quivering leg, and dragged both man and fish on shore! The animal was immediately taken to the Police Thana to be exhibited! It weighed a maund and a half, and was about six feet in length, of the species commonly called Sowlee. The washerman's arm was considerably lacerated.

STATE OF MORALS.

The following is an extract from the presentment of the grand jury to Sir Edw. Hyde East, and the other judges of the

Supreme Court, dated June 29, 1818, adverted to a complaint on the part of the magistrates, that the powers with which they are at present invested are insufficient for the suppression of crime. "The complaint in question, if the grand jury understand it rightly, has reference to a want of the requisite authority for the prevention, rather than for the detection or punishment of offences. Of the fact they have no doubt, that the facilities of secreting and vending stolen property in Calcutta are greatly increased, by the free influx of strangers of all characters and from all parts of India, who establish themselves here as shopkeepers and tradesmen, and are in no way under the observance or control of the police; and they are equally well satisfied, that the daily increasing number of gaming houses and other places of resort for the idle and profligate, which the magistrates have no power to regulate or suppress, has eminently tended to demoralize the middle and lower classes of the population, and to increase the frequency of crime. The state of society in this great city seems indisputably to require, that the magistrate should be armed at least with the fullest powers committed to the ministers of police in any other city of the British dominions. And the Grand Jury are not without hope, that a system of regulation adapted to local circumstances may yet be devised, which shall essentially counteract the mischiefs complained of, and serve as a permanent check on the dissolute and depraved habits of a numerous class of the community, without materially trenching on the liberties, or disturbing the peace or comfort of the honest and industrious inhabitants."

BOMBAY.

DISTRESSES AT SEA.

The following detail of the calamities experienced by the officers and crew of the brig *Fly* from Batavia, is given in the *Bombay Hurkaru*. The crew of the brig *Fly*, which arrived here a few days ago from Batavia, had a most providential escape from suffering the severest of calamities. A few days after she had sailed, in March last, her captain died at sea, and the command devolving on officers not so well experienced in the navigation of those seas, they deviated from their course, and drifted about with various winds and cur-

rents for a considerable time; inasmuch that their small supply of provisions was soon expended. When their distress became so urgent, they were compelled to have recourse for their food to three monies, which were on board, and which constituted the whole subsistence of seven men for three days. This wretched provision being also consumed, they remained without any food whatever, until nature being nearly exhausted, one of the crew proposed to cast lots, that one might be sacrificed to furnish sustenance for the remainder. This being resolved upon, the lot fell upon the individual who proposed this remedy. Though ready to submit to his fate, and fainting from weakness, the desire of preserving life roused him to exert his feeble powers in one last effort. Hope gave him encouragement and he mounted up aloft, praying that he might deservy some vessel or some land to save him from death, and his partners from such a shocking alternative to save themselves. His anxious eyes however long exerted their utmost powers in vain; despair seized him, all prospect of relief had fled, and he was about to descend to meet his destiny, when kind Providence answered his prayers and restored him to life. He discerned a sail at a distance; he hailed his brethren; they summoned all their remaining strength, made signal of distress, and bore up towards the vessel in sight, which proved to be the *Endeavour*, Capt. Rojerson, from Bombay, and by whom they were supplied with every thing their deplorable situation required, compatible with their own condition; the *Endeavour's* stock of provisions being also very low, and having suffered so much from stress of weather, that she was compelled to return to this river, which she entered in company with the *Fly*.

WOMAN BURIED ALIVE.

Bombay Gazette, Aug. 11.—We learn from a letter in one of the papers of the week, that a woman was lately buried alive with her deceased husband, near Isherah, within a few miles of Calcutta. The ceremonies accompanying this shocking spectacle, as they are detailed by an eye-witness, bespeak an inhumanity and cruelty truly deplorable. We had imagined that this mode of immolation was not required and scarcely countenanced by

the Hindu law; but happening so close under the eye of public authority, we must conclude that it is according to law and usage. The bodies were placed upright in a hole dug for the purpose, and the earth was thrown in by handfuls around them and trodden down by the woman's oldest son, a youth of about 19. When it reached above the head of the miserable victim, a shout of joy and exultation was raised by the unfeeling multitude.

CHINA.

JEWS; INTERESTING FACT.

It has long been the opinion of some learned men, that part of the TEN TRIBES had found their way to China, and settled in the province of HO-NAN. The following extract from the notes of the Rev. R. Morrison's journey to Peking, is submitted to the consideration of the reader. "[While in the interior,] October 10th, had a conversation with a Mahomedan gentleman, who informed me, that at KAE-FUNG FOO, in the province of HO-NAN, there are a few families denominated the TEAOU-KIN-KEAOU, or the sect that plucks out the sinew from all the meat which they eat. They have a LE-PAE-OZE, or House of Worship, and observe the eighth day as a Sabbath." The fact of the existence of a few insulated families in the very heart of the Chinese empire, observing religious ceremonies that bear some resemblance to those observed by the Jews, and that seem so widely different from any of the Chinese ceremonies of Worship, is a very interesting one, and highly deserving of farther investigation.

Chinese Gleaner.

Poetry.

SATIRES IN INDIA.

From the Asiatic Magazine.

[The following nervous and elegant Satires abound in strains of genuine Poetry, and display an intimate knowledge of the human heart; though written expressly for the meridian of CALCUTTA, they will, we doubt not, be acceptable to a large portion of our readers, for AUGUSTA is not without many an *original* whose portraits is here, "and one to the life."]

'Nothing so true as what you once let fall,
Most Women have no characters at all.'

Pope.

WHAT! 'Women have no characters!—
away!—

Plead not the sanction of a Poet's lay.

Can rash assertion dare the test of time,
Because it boasts the harmony of rhyme?
Shall raptured list'ners still as truth receive,
What the fond heart delights to disbelieve?
Not all the pleasing witchery of song,
Can e'er enslave, or lead the soul along.
TRUTH claims her heav'nly sway—her powers
appear,
Burst the Bard's spells, and disenchant the ear?

Is there not feeling in the Woman's heart?—
Claims not affection there its purer part?
Is there not Mildness, Life's sad path to
smooth,
And Love's endearments, still each care to
sooth?
'Tis—WOMAN!—this thy character, indeed!
These are thy charms, that willing captives
lead.

And tho' awhile the mem'ry of deceit
May bid some once fond heart in rancour beat,
May waken cold misanthrophy and spleen,
'Till man ungrateful fly from Beauty's scene;—
Ah! yet again one dear alluring smile,
One beaming glance of love shall still beguile;
While the dark joyless frown shall cease to
lower,
And throbbing feelings own again thy power.

In every fancied bliss, that Youth can rear,
In ev'ry hope of Joy for future year,
'Mid hours of expectation, when the breast
Pants for some moment dearer than the rest,
Then, then, it is, that WOMAN seems alone,
The fair possessor of our Fancy's throne;
Then, then, it is, we breathe the anxious sigh,
We think of some fond glance from dewy eye;
We dream of soft caresses fondly given,
Of Beauty—Tenderness—best boons of
Heaven!

And still, the dear,—the cherish'd dream to
crown,
We hope—ah! pant, to call these charms—
our own!

In genial clime like this, where every ray,
That bursts, unceasing from the orb of day,
Gives the fond heart to all the fire of love,
And all the passions fierceness bids it prove.
Hear yonder Lover to the winds complain,
Though warm his vows, those vows are all in
vain,

Proud Beauty scorns his true, though humble prayers,
And only smiles, when Wealth or Grandeur glares.

But oft complaint is rash, and wide from truth:

Observe you am'rous boy—yon beardless youth;

He singles out an object of desire,

Burns with a thoughtless flame, or,—feigns the fire;

Then stung, at last, with well deserv'd neglect,
He rails to find, that Prudence can reject.

Yet other ills—alas!—our Youth assert,
(And grant—Oh Heaven! their tales the truth pervert)—

That there are Fair, who pant to try their power,

And playful search for sweets, from flower to flower;

Who strive to wake th' impassion'd Lover's sigh,

And catch the thrilling langour of his eye;

Who listen smiling to his tale of pain,

While melting looks half tell that Tale again.
—Or when his hand, in trembling touch of

Love,

With timid pressure would their kindness move,

Then that dear kindness—fearful to deny,

Bids a soft hand, in gentler squeeze reply.

Thus—have we heard—the glowing farce is play'd,

'Till some fond fool, enamour'd of a maid,

Half urg'd to Frenzy, ventures to propose;

And paints a dismal picture of his woes;

Repulse appals him!—the lov'd fair explains;

The fool's *refus'd*—and laugh'd at for his pains!

Selina boasts each charm, that Poets seek,
The softest dye of Love illumines her cheek;
The milder graces on her steps await,
Lurk in her form, and ambush in her gait;
There is that angel something in her eye,
That men adore, nor can its witch'ry fly—
That soft retiring look—that timid glance,
Which more than ev'ry lure bids Love advance—

The sweet, half-childish semblance of alarm,
Which sighs to cling to fond Protection's arm:
That ev'ry seeming wakefulness of heart,
When tears of tenderness, too prompt to start,
Flow at a word from glist'ning orbs of light,
'Till Beauty, gemm'd with feeling, beams more bright!

Oh! who would think, beneath a guise so soft,
Beats a proud heart, that pants to soar aloft,
That ever sighs for conquest, and for power,
And like some haughty hermit in his bower,
'Mid well-feign'd lowliness, allures a name,
And seeming still to shun it—grasps at fame?

But let us turn from this the Lover's gaze,
Nor judge our Fair ones, by a Lover's praise,
Seek we the walks of calm domestic life,
And view awhile the Mother and the Wife,
And here are they, whom Eulogy may claim,
Worthy, as e'er her trumpet gave to fame,
Perchance there be, that Satire best may suit,
And Satire sings, when Eulogy is mute,
But—blest the thought! how long may
Satire roam!

And find no resting-place in Indian home.

Ere blooming MIRA left her humble home,
Or ever-dream'd from native bower to roam,
Then ev'ry Sunday deck'd in best array,
Prayer-book in hand, to Church she tripp'd away;

Smil'd, as she caught each young admirer's stare,

And read their eyes, more deeply than the prayer.

Full many a dashing Clerk had sigh'd his pain,
Full many a spruce apprentice own'd her reign.

At home—her samplers rang'd in order fair,
And counterpanes of patch-work, prov'd her care;

Her younger brother's shirts, so neatly made
So neatly mark'd, her industry betray'd;

While smiling guests declar'd her tarts and pies,

Confess'd her skill, and claim'd the housewife's prize.

She was fair MIRA—when an Uncle came,
Rich as a Nabob—fraught with wealth and fame,

Fresh from the East ; and then her heart was
fir'd,

The dream of Indian pomp her soul inspir'd :
Nor long her wishes vain—her Uncle's care,
Bade his lov'd niece some master's lessons
share ;

'Till soon, how chang'd in ev'ry art to please !
She painted skies all blue, and greener trees ;
Could rattle, ' Ah vous dirai je' with an air,
And dress'd in newest, gayest *'style of Hair'*

Thus all accomplish'd, next o'er seas con-
vey'd,

'Mid gay Calcutta's scenes, appear'd the maid ;
Where, first attacks of fierce Musquitos o'er,
The damsel learnt to prize her Beauty's power,
And ere one year could steal upon her charms,
A wealthy suitor gain'd her to his arms !

Now see glad MIRA—blest in wish of
pride,

The fair one's envy—and a JUDGE's bride !
She, who once pass'd each Hackney-coaches'
stand,

And sigh'd in vain,—hath chariots at com-
mand ;

She, to whom frock of chintz gave happiness,
Now shines in lace, and scorns a humbler dress :
With crowds of vain admirers at her sway,
'Mid listless elegance consumes the day ;
To think of once-dear friends, can never deign,
And lives the gayest of Calcutta's train.

But mark fair STELLA—ornament of worth !
Of milder manners—tho' of prouder birth ;
In her the Lady—Sister—Friend combine,
In her the Wife's more moral virtues shine.
How bright the welcome of her sparkling eye,
How kind her greeting in Society !
And (blest the truth !) that where one MIRA's
seen,

A host of STELLAS deck our Indian scene.

[*To be Continued.*]

TO THE WOOD ANEMONE,

BY THE AUTHOR OF "NIGHT,"

(*A Descriptive Poem.*)

Why dost thou close thine eye ?

Demurest Mourner ! why ?

VOL. IX. No. 54.

Say, did the fragrant night-breeze rudely kiss
Thy drooping forehead fair,

And press thy dewy hair

With amorous touch, embracing all amiss ?

And, therefore, flow'ret meek,

Glow on thy snowy cheek

Hues, less to shame than angry scorn allied,

Yet, lovely as the bloom

Of Even, on the tomb

Of one who injur'd liv'd, and slander'd died ?

Or, didst thou fondly meet

His soft-lip hybla-sweet ?

And therefore doth the cold and loveless cloud

Thy wanton kissing chide ?

And therefore would'st thou hide

Thy burning blush, thy cheek so sweetly
bow'd ?

Or, while the daisy slept,

Say, hast thou waked and wept,

Because thy Lord, the Lord of love and light,

Had left thy pensive smile ?

What western charms beguile

The fire-hair'd youth, forth from whose
eyelids bright,

Are cast o'er nights deep sky

Her gems that flame on high ?

That Husband, whose warm glance thy soul
reveres,

No flow'ret of the west

Detains on harlot breast ;

The envious cloud withholds him from thy
tears.

EXTEMPORE LINES ON Mr. KEAN.

(*By the Same.*)

When long the Drama, in a sordid age,

Had droop'd, an exile ; to the desert stage,

Impassion'd Nature, weeping as she smil'd,

Led, by the trembling hand, her darling
child :—

Even from the worms, upstart buried Spleen,
While Shakespeare's dust, in transport, mur-
mur'd ' Kean !'

INSCRIPTION FOR MY DAUGHTER'S HOUR-GLASS.

Mark the golden grains that pass

Brightly thro' this channel'd glass,

L

Measuring by their ceaseless fall
 Heaven's most precious gift to all !
 Busy, till its sand be done,
 See the shining current run ;
 But, th' allotted numbers shed,
 Another hour of life hath fled !
 Its task perform'd, its travail past,
 Like mortal man it rests at last !—
 Yet let some hand invert its frame
 And all its powers return the same,
 Whilst any golden grains remain
 'Twill work its little hour again.—
 But who shall turn the glass for Man,
 When all his golden grains have ran ?
 Who shall collect his scatter'd sand,
 Dispersed by Time's unsparring hand ?—
 Never can one grain be found,
 Howe'er we anxious search around !

Then, Daughters, since this truth is plain,
 That Time once gone ne'er comes again,
 Improv'd bid every moment pass—
 See how the sand rolls down your glass.

J. M. C.

National Register :

FOREIGN.

AFRICA: NORTH.

Plague at Tunis and Algiers.

Official accounts received from Gibraltar, dated the 18th Jan. state, that the deaths at Tunis, occasioned by the plague, amounted daily to above 600. At Algiers there were fresh attacks of the pestilence in December. The deaths by the plague at Tunis, according to official returns, from the 1st of November to the 1st of December, were 12,117!

AFRICA: WESTERN.

Pirates:—Slave Trade.

Sierra-Leone, Dec. 15.—We are happy to say, that Sir G. Collier has arrived on the coast, in his Majesty's ship *Tartar*; and we sincerely hope he will prove successful, not only in clearing these seas from the numerous pirates which have infested the whole line of coast from hence to Bonna, during the last two years, but that we shall hear no more of the slave

trade, which, during the same period, has been carried on with such success and facility, by the Spaniards, French, and Portuguese, for want of a man of war.

Since February, 1818, no vessel of war has appeared at the British settlements on the Gold Coast: the last arrival of any force was his Majesty's ship *Semiramis*, Com. Sir J. Yeo; since whose return the slave ships have anchored and carried on their abominable trade within sight of the British forts, to the number of 6, 7, or 8 vessels at a time, with impunity.

Gold Trade.

We have to lament that our gold trade has declined very much of late on the coast, in consequence of a protracted warfare between the Ashantees and the natives of Bonny. It is from these two principal states that we derive most of our gold, the Fantee nation acting more as intermediate agents than principals in such barter.

Consul at Ashantee.

Government having considered the trade of Ashantee of sufficient importance to induce them to send out a Consul to that country, it is hoped that he will have some influence in bringing them to terms of accommodation, and directing their minds to the less sanguinary employment of commerce.—For an interesting account of the Ashantees, consult *LIT. PAN.* vol. vii. p. 472.

Timbuctoo visited.

A young French traveller, nephew of Count Mollien, Ex-Minister, has succeeded in reaching Timbuctoo by way of Senegal. His family has just received a letter from him, in which he announces his safe arrival in that celebrated town, hitherto almost unknown to Europeans, and which the unfortunate Mungo Park twice vainly attempted to reach.

AMERICA: UNITED STATES.

Emigrants from Europe.

A bill has been brought into the House of Representatives to prevent the sufferings of emigrants from Europe, in their passage from the United States. Of 5000 who sailed from Antwerp and Holland, in the year 1817, one thousand died on the passage. In one instance, a Captain sailed

from a Dutch port with 1287 passengers in a single ship; he shortly after put into the Texel: in the interval 400 perished, and 300 more died before the vessel reached Philadelphia. The bill restricts the number of passengers to two for every five tons burthen.

American character of Emigrants.

New York is the great place of rendezvous for emigrants from all quarters; and Mr. Alderman Mesier, in a speech lately delivered to the Grand Jury of New York, after adverting to various offences which prevail, and their causes, adds, "The vicious habits of our city have, in some measure, their origin in the mixed character of our population. To this source may be referred many novel offences, as also the artifice with which they are perpetrated. Exotic vices, from the various nurseries of Europe, have been transplanted here, and professors of iniquity have found in this land of their adoption, talents equal to the practice of every improvement in villany which the old school has invented." So much for the virtuous and moral population, whom taxation and tyranny, as we are told, have driven across the Atlantic!

Wonderful Animal.

The naturalists of North America have been fortunate enough (they tell us) to discover that the mammoth still exists—the living mammoth—amongst the western wildernesses of that great continent. The bones of this enormous animal, though often found in the fossil state, have never, from time immemorial, that we can learn, been seen in actual motion. Those who desecrated the monster must have been hideously frightened; although it appears that they had their senses enough about them, to ascertain that he was not at all carnivorously given—a fact, indeed, which, if these travellers of the Mississippi had not been convinced of by their own escape from his jaws, they might have been assured of on the word of Cuvier, and others: they say it was graminivorous, or, rather, lignivorous, eating the *trunks* of trees! But all this time, was the animal really and undoubtedly a mammoth? We are told it had no horns, but was shaped somewhat "like a huge wild boar," about 15 feet high, or so. Now we have our private suspicions, that the beast in question wore

upon its shoulders the head of a cock, and carried at its other extremity a tail resembling that of a bull, so as to have been in all respects a rival not unworthy of that "most delicate monster," the Sea Serpent; one disturbing the coasts of the new world, the other devouring its forests; while the authority in favour of each is precisely equal as to weight and importance.

EGYPT.

Ancient City Discovered.

A French traveller now in Egypt has discovered, at a distance of about nine hours' journey from the Red Sea, an ancient city built in the mountains, between the 24th and 25th degrees of latitude. There are still 800 houses in existence. Among the ruins are found temples dedicated to various divinities. There are eleven statues, and various ruins of others. He has also discovered the ancient stations that were appointed on the route through the Desert, going from the Red Sea to the Valley of the Nile. These stations are at regular distances of nine hours between each. This route is undoubtedly one of those traversed by the commerce of India—a commerce which was so flourishing at the time of the *Lagides*, and under the first Emperors. The situation is now ascertained of the emerald mine, of which no certain knowledge was had for several ages.

M. Belzoni—Report contradicted.

A letter from Naples, from a source worthy of credit, contradicts the intelligence circulated by the English Journals, and repeated by those of the Continent, of the death of M. Belzoni. Lord Belmore, who has for some time past resided at Naples, and where he has lately arrived after a long and important journey in Egypt, Palestine, Syria, and Troy, has received letters from M. Belzoni, dated from Thebes, in Upper Egypt, the 27th October. He is pursuing his researches in Egypt with the greatest activity, and has already made various important discoveries. Lord Belmore himself advanced one hundred and fifty leagues above the cataracts, into Nubia; he passed six weeks at Thebes, where he daily employed about a hundred Arabs in searching. The discoveries he has made are very precious.

His journey will prove of great utility to geographers, as he has been careful to ascertain the distances of the different places he visited. He intends to publish an account of his travels on his arrival in England.

FRANCE.

Not to be believed!

Paris, Feb. 7.—The wife of an Englishman of distinction recently died in Paris. The husband was inconsolable for his loss, and would not quit the mortal remains of his once dear partner. He directed the preparations for the funeral, and accompanied the sepulchral procession to the burial-ground of Pere-la Chaise. On arriving there, he requested that a spot of ground might be assigned him for the grave. He was told the price of it would be 100 francs per yard, and a donation of 50 francs to the poor. "You will require two yards," said they, "consequently you must pay 250 francs." At these words, the Englishman took out of his pocket two pieces of 20 francs each, and pointing to the coffin containing the body of his late wife, in a weeping voice answered—"Let her be interred upright!"

French Telegraph.

Intelligence can be received from Calais at Paris, between which are 27 telegraphs, in 3 minutes.

Lisle	-	22	-	-	2
Strasburg	-	45	-	-	6½
Lyons	-	50	-	-	8
Brest	-	80	-	-	8

Antiquities at Arles.

Some inhabitants of the town of Arles having dug a spot of ground which the diminution of the waters of the Rhone had left uncovered, and which had been inundated from time immemorial, have found, amongst other relics of antiquity, a vase three feet high, and not less remarkable for the elegance of its shape than the perfection of its ornaments; a noble fragment of architecture, several coins, and a medal struck to celebrate the marriage of Constantine, with a great number of funeral urns, lacrymatories, and earthen lamps. The Prefect of the Department has immediately ordered regular excavations to be made in that piece of ground, in the neighbourhood of which, it may be recollected

that the fine statue, known under the appellation of the Venus of Arles, was found many years ago, and which probably still contains many precious chefs d'œuvre of antiquity.

Statue of Mad. L. Buonaparte.

At a private sale, lately at Paris, the statue in marble, by Canova, of Mad. Letitia Buonaparte, was purchased for the Duke of Devonshire, at the price of 36,000 francs. A Russian Prince had given a commission to bid for it, but limited the amount of his bidding to 24,000 francs.

GERMANY.

Leipsic Fair.

Leipsic, Jan. 23.—The new year's fair has turned out very ill; and though some business was done towards the conclusion, it was not sufficient to have much influence. Money is scarce, and many limit their expences more than is advantageous; others must limit them, in order to struggle through life with misery and want. The badness of the fair was chiefly caused by the new Prussian tariff of customs, and the consequent regulations which were put in force exactly during the fair, and may be said to beleaguer Leipsic on three sides. Every thing may, indeed, be imported into Prussia, but the duties on importation and consumption are so high, that every body hesitates to import any thing. The market-people, who bring provisions to the city, take no goods back with them. Many persons think, that by degrees things will be so managed, that many of the disadvantages will be avoided; but others are of opinion that the system of high duties will be modified or even abolished, because it will not produce to Prussia the revenue it expects, and is, besides, as inconsistent with a confederation of states as with the Act of the Confederation. The Russian and Polish merchants thought of conveying their goods through Bohemia, but first applied at Berlin, and another regulation was immediately made with respect to Russia and Poland.

The approaching Seasons.

A German astronomer has predicted the weather of the present year. The spring, he says, will commence early; the months of March and April will be very fine; all the harvests will be abundant, the cherries

and prunes alone will fail; the wine will be of excellent quality, and above all, very saccharine; but there will be less of it than in 1818; there will be some dry fogs in the month of August, and the month of September will have some very cold days in it. Those who live near volcanoes, must be on their guard, for there will be many eruptions, preceded by earthquakes. Two comets will approach our planet, but will not cause any evil.

HANOVER.

Commerce Encouraged.

The Hanoverian Government is zealously encouraging the introduction into that kingdom of the trade which the system adopted by the Customs' department of Holland, and the new tariff enforced by the Prussian Government, have excluded from Belgium and the Rhenish provinces. They are also actively employed in improving the means of commercial intercourse, by making new roads, and repairing others. The customs' duties of that State are favourable to trade. The inhabitants look forward with anxiety to the expected establishment of the Provincial States.

INDIES: WEST.

Slave-Cruelties.

From Dominica some painful documents have been communicated, relative to the treatment of the unfortunate slaves. The facts appear to have been printed by order of the House of Commons, on the authority of the Governor of Dominica; and the publication of them forms the subject of "much surprise" on the part of the Colonial House of Assembly, as also of a civil, though rather a cool, correspondence between the speaker of that Body and Governor Maxwell. When we read of a boy of 15 years of age being tortured by a chain of iron round the neck, fastened by a padlock, and weighing 22lb.; of two infant girls only 12 years old, much marked by the *cart-whip*, fastened together with *iron chains round the neck*; of an old man, 60 years of age, severely beaten and placed in the stocks under a heavy chain; finally of a male child about 12 years old, loaded with an iron collar, chains, and log of wood, weighing 26lb.—when we read of such abominations as these practised by men who call themselves Christians, we

must wish that either the accounts may be grossly exaggerated, or that the inflictors of such cruelties might, for a little time be forced to change conditions with their slaves, if it were only to teach them the use of power by making them feel its abuses.

Princess of Wales.

A letter from Milan, dated in January, says—The Princess of Wales is making preparations for a trip to the Holy Land. The Baron and young Austin (who is always addressed by the title of Prince) accompany her Royal Highness, together with a vast suite. The Princess told the Marchioness of Douglas that it was her intention to be absent six months; and that she meant to visit all the places of note in Egypt.—During the Princess's absence her new palace will proceed. Two gentlemen lately arrived from England, and had a long conference with her Royal Highness.

RUSSIA.

Peasantry Affranchised.

The 24th of December last, being the anniversary of the birth of the Emperor Alexander, was celebrated in Courland, in a very remarkable manner, that is to say, by reading, after divine service, the ordinance relative to the affranchisement of the peasantry; which took place in all the churches throughout that province.

Gulf of Finland navigable.

Petersburgh, Jan. 14.—The Gulf of Finland is as open to navigation as in the middle of summer, a circumstance never before known at this period: there is not a single flake of ice in the roads of Narva.

Hangman wanted.

The two executioners of the law in St. Petersburg having died, the municipal authority vainly offered their places to others—no Russian could be found to accept them.

SPAIN.

Death of Charles V.

He survived the Queen only 16 days, and it is probable that her death, after a union of 54 years, might hasten the catastrophe of his own.

CHARLES V. recently deceased, was in the 71st year of his age. He was born at

Naples, the 11th Nov. 1748. He was the son of Charles III. and of Maria Amelia, of Saxony. He became Prince of Asturias in 1759, when his father succeeded to the throne of Spain, on the death of his (the father's) brother, Ferdinand VI. He married, at the age of 17, Maria Louisa of Parma, whose sway over him never ceased during their long union. He ascended the throne of Spain, the 14th December, 1788, and reigned till the 19th March, 1808, the day of his first abdication in favour of his son, an abdication which had nothing in it of a voluntary character. When the melancholy journey to Bayonne took place, King Ferdinand withdrew his claims to the crown, which Charles IV., constrained by superior force, surrendered immediately into the hands of Buonaparte. He had, during six years, a pension of 2,000,000 francs, but which was not regularly paid. He resided a short time at Fontainebleau and Compeigne; he then established himself, with the Queen and Prince of Peace, at Marseilles, from whence he went to Rome in 1811. After the fall of Buonaparte, Charles IV. again solemnly renounced the Crown, in a treaty concluded with his son, the present King of Spain, who settled on him a pension of 3,000,000 francs, and agreed to pay his debts.

SWEDEN.

Mildness of the Season.

The accounts both from Sweden and Norway exhibit the unexampled fact, that up to the last month, there has been neither frost nor snow in these remote and hitherto inhospitable regions; but that the primroses blossom and the gooseberry-trees are green under the 59th degree of latitude. It is curious enough, that the mildness of the weather should be lamented as a hindrance to the ordinary communications and necessary business of the winter season; yet, in Sweden it seems that iron-ore cannot be conveyed to the forges; and in Russia, the usual merchandise hardly finds its way from the interior of the Empire to the capital, owing to the want of snow.

Herd of Rein-Deer.

Christiania, Jan. 1.—Within these few days we have had the pleasure of seeing

here a drove of about 200 reindeer, among which were some white ones, or, as they are called, Siberian, with their keepers, and the dogs employed to guard them. They passed through on their way to the Rocky Mountains of the district of Stavanger, where an inhabitant of that place, who followed them, will attempt to naturalize these animals, which, for a long time, have not been seen there tame, and as domestic animals. This person has purchased these reindeer mostly in Russian Lapland, beyond Tornea, and some in Swedish Lapland. With much trouble they have been conducted this long journey, having been on the way ever since the month of March. In Aamodt, in the Osterthal, want of snow obliged him to leave behind the least necessary part of the baggage, as tents, fur-clothes, snow-shoes, and kitchen utensils. About 20 reindeer were killed on the journey for food; the owner and the driver having subsisted the whole time on the flesh and milk of these animals. In these unknown regions and large forests, as well as in the frequent fogs, he was obliged to direct his course by the compass, as if at sea. This person does not mean to content himself with this one expedition; when he has safely arrived at his own home, he will return to Lapland to fetch another drove. The plan to people these desert rocks with reindeer is equally remarkable and useful. An idea like this, and the resolution to execute it, occur but rarely. Up to Christmas there had been no sign of winter in the country about Drømmen; no cold, snow, or ice, but mild spring weather, such as is usual in the month of May.

Smuggling Prevented.

Stockholm, Jan. 22.—To impede smuggling from the neighbouring ports, it has been ordered, that no sugar, coffee, tobacco, or wine, or arrack, shall be imported into the kingdom, in open vessels of any size, or in decked vessels under 25 lasts' burden, on pain of forfeiture of vessel and cargo, and a fine of 500 Banco dollars; and no magazine goods, except salt, corn, and hemp, shall be either exported or imported in such vessels. All those, however, who can prove that their goods were laden within the Sound before

the 1st of April next, or without the Sound, before the 1st of May next, are excepted.

TURKEY.

Barbarous Cruelties.

We learn by the Dutch and Flanders mail, that a series of inhuman, though not unlooked for, spectacles were exhibited at Constantinople, on the 16th of December, and the following days. The Chief of the Wechabites and his Minister, who had been expected for some time, were then brought in chains to the Turkish capital, and led through the streets in barbarous triumph. They were next sent to prison and put to the torture; they were afterwards beheaded *in the Sultan's presence*, their bodies exposed during three days, and finally delivered up to be torn to pieces by the populace. Such horrors are scarcely to be conceived but in a country which is inaccessible to the progress of civilization. The religion of Mahomet was ingeniously constructed for prolonging the fierce character of the century which gave it birth, amongst the people to whom it was promulgated. The author of the Koran devised it as an instrument of inflaming or subjugating, at his own pleasure, the passions of a worse than semi-barbarous race; and under the cloke of religious doctrine he introduced an inexorable and perpetual bar to the improvement of knowledge, laws, or manners. When we hear, therefore, of torture being applied in Turkey, whether for judicial or vindictive purposes, we can only blame that dreadful system of faith and Government which has shut up the conscience and the intellect of society, and made immoveable ignorance the test of true devotion.

A Thousand Heads exposed.

Constantinople, Dec. 15.—The Pacha of Diarbek has sent to Constantinople a circumstantial report of his expedition against the rebels of Mardin. This report has been accompanied by a thousand heads, severed from the vanquished. These sanguinary trophies have been exposed, as usual, at the gate of the Seraglio. The Tartar who brought them has obtained a pelisse of honour; presents have also been sent to the Pacha.

National Register:

BRITISH.

THE KING.

WINDSOR CASTLE, FEB. 6.—His Majesty has enjoyed an uninterrupted state of good bodily health, and has been very tranquil during the last month, but his Majesty's disorder remains unchanged.

Bank Documents.

Several important papers connected with the Bank of England have been laid before Parliament, of which the following are abstracts:—

An account of the total amount of Bank notes and Bank post bills in circulation, from the 30th of December, 1817, to the 25th of January, 1819:

Bank notes of 5 <i>l.</i> and upwards	18,668,660
Bank post bills	1,701,610
Bank notes under 5 <i>l.</i>	7,613,610

Total, 19th January, 1819 £27,983,889

Balances.

From the second paper it appears, that on the 15th of December, 1818, there were in the hands of the Bank balances of Customs to the amount of 86,593*l.*; of Excise to the amount of 28,216*l.* The total amount in their hands from the above sources of revenue, from the 1st of January to the 15th of December, inclusive, was 10,890,928*l.*, and the average in their hands, on the 1st and 15th days of each month in the year, is 453,788*l.*

The total from the Postmaster-general's account was 652,929*l.* Average 27,205*l.*

Total from the different departments of Government, including the balances of the Accountant-general of the Court of Chancery, 34,984,304*l.* Average 1,457,679*l.*

Total of all public balances not specified in the preceding 457,622*l.* No average is given.

Of balances from unclaimed Dividends, including Lottery Prizes, there remained in the hands of the Bank on the 15th December, 1818, 141,507*l.*: total of the above for the year, 18,406,861*l.* 766,952*l.*

The amount of Sovereigns issued to the latest period to which the account could be

made up, is 3,799,869; Half Sovereigns, 1,410,390l.

Forgeries.

The number of forged notes which were detected by the Bank of England, from the 10th of April, 1818, to the 28th of January, 1819, 23,104. Of these 21,562 were of 1*l.*; of 2*l.* there were 670; of 10*l.* there were 77; of 15*l.* none; of 20*l.* there were 19; and of notes above 20*l.* there was but one forged note.

The aggregate amount of Guineas, Half-guineas, and Seven-shilling pieces issued from the Bank of England, from the 5th Jan. 1816 to the latest period to which the same can be made up, was 701,419*l.* 19*s.*

The total number of Guineas, Half-guineas, and Seven-shilling pieces, cannot be ascertained.

The following is an account of the number of persons prosecuted by the Bank of England, for forging notes of the Bank of England, or for knowingly uttering or possessing forged notes, from the 10th of April, 1818, to the 28th of January, 1819:—

Number of persons capitally convicted for knowingly uttering forged Bank notes of 5 <i>l.</i> and upwards	2
For knowingly uttering forged Bank notes of 1 <i>l.</i> and 2 <i>l.</i>	25
For knowingly possessing forged Bank notes of 5 <i>l.</i> and upwards	3
For knowingly possessing forged Bank notes of 1 <i>l.</i> and 2 <i>l.</i>	84
Number of persons prosecuted capitally for knowingly uttering forged Bank notes of 5 <i>l.</i> and upwards, but who were acquitted	Nil.
For knowingly uttering forged Bank notes of 1 <i>l.</i> and 2 <i>l.</i> but acquitted	8
For knowingly possessing forged Bank notes of 1 <i>l.</i> and 2 <i>l.</i> but acquitted	1

Total number prosecuted 123

The number of persons prosecuted by the officers of his Majesty's Mint, for counterfeiting the legal coin of the realm, or for uttering counterfeit coin, between the 10th of April, 1818, and the 28th of January, 1819, has been 273.

The average amount of Bank notes in circulation in the half-year from January to June, inclusive, 1797, was 10,821,574*l.*

Ditto from July to December in the same year, 11,218,084*l.*

Ditto from January to June, 1817, 27,339,768*l.*

Ditto from July to Dec. 29, 210,035*l.*

Ditto from January to June, 1818, 27,954,558*l.*

Ditto from July to Dec. 26, 487,859*l.*

Weights and Measures.

The commercial world will learn with satisfaction, that a plan has been commenced, under the auspices of the British Government, for determining the relative contents of the weights and measures of all trading countries. This important object is to be accomplished by procuring from abroad correct copies of foreign standards, and comparing them with those of England at his Majesty's Mint. Such a comparison, which could be effected only at a moment of universal peace, has never been attempted on a plan sufficiently general or systematic; and hence the errors and contradictions which abound in tables of foreign weights and measures, even in works of the highest authority. In order, therefore, to remedy an inconvenience so perplexing in commerce, Viscount Castlereagh has, by the recommendation of the Board of Trade, issued a circular, dated March 16, 1818, directing all the British Consuls abroad to send home copies of the principal standards used within their respective consulates, verified by the proper authorities, and accompanied by explanatory papers and other documents relative to the subject. Most of his Lordship's orders have been already executed in a very full and satisfactory manner. The despatches and packages transmitted on the occasion are deposited at the Royal Mint, where the standards are to be forthwith compared.

Ascertaining the Longitude.

An inquiry has lately been made by order of the Lords of the Admiralty, on an improved mode of working the calculations necessary to ascertain the Longitude of ships at sea. The plan is from observations of the positions of various stars, which promises to reduce the errors into so narrow a compass, that the actual certainty may be almost said to be discovered. Capt. Robert Tucker, R. N. is the inventor of this new method, which requires only six lines of figures.

Cultivation of Flax.

A premium of 50*l.* has been offered by the Prince Regent, as Duke of Cornwall and Lord of the Forest of Dartmoor, to the person who, this year, shall cultivate the greatest number of acres in flax.

Ropes to be made of Grass.

An experiment has been tried in Portsmouth Dock-yard, to ascertain if a grass, the common produce of New Zealand, and which may be cut down three times a year, is applicable to making large and small ropes. A favourable report, we understand, is made of it. The article is strong and pliable, and very silky in its nature. It can be brought into this country at less than 8*l.* per ton; one-seventh of the cost of hemp.

Gas Manufacture.

It is one of the important results of chemical science, that the various products from the distillation of coal amount to nearly six times the price of the original article. A chaldron of Newcastle coals which costs about 3*l.* will produce—

1½ Chaldrons of Coke, at 21 <i>s.</i>	£1	11	6
12 Gallons of Tar, at 10 <i>d.</i>	0	10	0
18 Gallons of Ammonial Liquor at 6 <i>d.</i>	0	9	0
20,000 cubic ft. of Gas, at 15 <i>s.</i>			
per 1000 cubic ft.	15	0	0

£17 10 6

Copper produced in England.

England produces more copper than any other country, and in Cornwall a much greater quantity is raised than in any other district of Britain. The total quantity annually obtained in the British islands is about 20,000 quintals; in Russia 67,000; in Austria 50,000; in Sweden 22,000; in Westphalia 17,000; in Denmark 8,000; in Bavaria, 3,000; in France 2,500; in Saxony 1,300; and smaller quantities in some other countries; making a total of about 380,000 quintals. It is a fact worthy of remark, that Cornwall, which now furnishes not much less than half this amount, produced no copper only a century ago.

Case of Venetian Windows.

In an appeal lately made against the supplementary charges on windows, in

Bath, the Commissioners of that city unanimously decided against the extra charges, declaring all Venetian windows made previously to the year 1785 chargeable only as one window, and Venetian windows made subsequently to that period chargeable as two windows only. The appellants, to the number of upwards of 700, are, by this decision, relieved; subject, however, to a case for the opinion of the Judges.

Annual Commitments.

The annual commitments for trial in England and Wales have advanced from the year 1805 to the year 1817, both inclusive, in the frightful progression of 4605 to 13,932.

Cattle consumed in London.

The consumption of sheep and lambs in London in 12 months, has been lately estimated at the number of 10,062,700. The number of horned cattle slaughtered, 164,000; and by the inspectors' return, it appears, the number of horses hides produced at Leadenhall market, amounted to 12,900.

Climbing Boys.

The Report of Colonel Stephenson, Surveyor-general of the Board of Works (addressed to Henry Hobhouse, Esq. one of the Under-Secretaries of State for the Home Department), as to the practicability of superseding the practice of climbing boys by the use of machinery, is on the whole favourable to the use of machines, though the result of the experiments is, that the three Royal Architects concur in opinion, that climbing-boys cannot be at present totally dispensed with. Colonel Stephenson directed an intelligent clerk, Mr. Davis, to superintend experiments, in order to ascertain the truth. Mr. Davis reports, that the flues of the metropolis may be divided into four classes. For the first class, the machines now in use are quite efficient; for part of the second class, they are also competent; and for the remainder of this class the ball and brush is perfectly efficient. In the third class, where the ascent is at all preserved, the ball and brush act effectually, as they do even in the fourth class, where there are no parts entirely level. The proportions

of the different classes he found to be as under:—Out of 1,000 flues, 910 are of the first class, 50 of the second, 30 of the third, and 10 of the fourth.

Galvanic Phenomena.

On the 4th of November last, various galvanic experiments were made on the body of the murderer Clydesdale, by Dr. Ure, of Glasgow, with a voltaic battery of 270 pair of 4-inch plates. The results were truly appalling. On moving the rod from the hip to the heel, the knee being previously bent, the leg was thrown out with such violence as nearly to overturn one of the assistants, who in vain attempted to prevent its extension! In the second experiment, the rod was applied to the phrenic nerve in the neck, when laborious breathing instantly commenced; the head and fell; the belly was protruded and collapsed, with the relaxing and retiring diaphragm; and it is thought, that but from the complete evacuation of the blood, pulsation might have occurred! In the third experiment, the supra-orbital nerve was touched, when every muscle in the murderer's face "was thrown into fearful action." The scene was hideous—several of the spectators left the room, and one gentleman actually fainted from terror or sickness. In the fourth experiment, the transmitting of the electrical power from the spinal marrow to the ulnar nerve at the elbow, the fingers were instantly put in motion, and the agitation of the arm was so great, that the corpse seemed to point to the different spectators, some of whom thought it had come to life! Dr. Ure appears to be of opinion, that had not incisions been made in the blood-vessels of the neck, and the spinal marrow been lacerated, the criminal might have been restored to life!

Women Parsons.

A new sect of Methodists, distinguished by the appellation of Briantists, have lately taken rise, and are making considerable progress among the inhabitants of Cornwall. Their high-priest, it appears, was once a rigid disciple of Wesley: but on account of some disagreement taking place, he dissented from them, and instituted a sect of his own. In order, therefore, that his own followers may differ as

much as possible from the tenets of the Wesleyans, he has adopted a new mode of instruction, which is no other than allowing women to preach!

Servants Frightened.

The servant-maids in Caernarvon have, for the last month, been greatly alarmed at finding, on opening the street-doors in the morning, a paper parcel on the steps, containing various sums of money in silver, of the old coinage. It will scarcely be believed, but some have been so timid, as to call in the aid of the passenger, to take it off. Nearly twenty pounds have been distributed in this way.

Horses, Carnivorous.

An instance has lately been mentioned of a young horse which preferred roasted or boiled meat to grass or corn. His dam was killed by an unfortunate accident, when the foal was five weeks old: he was fed by the dairy-maid, with cow's milk, and soon familiarly followed her to the kitchen. He was afterwards offered slices of beef, mutton, veal, or lamb, which he accepted like a dog: he did not like pork, but all kinds of fowl or game were highly agreeable to him. In different parts of India, the horses in an encampment are served with boiled sheep's heads, as a mess more nutritive than grain, when they have an extraordinary fatigue to undergo. May not this account admit of practical application? When grain and fodder are scarce, the worst cattle might be killed, and boiled into strong soup, cutting the flesh small, among straw, hay, or other vegetable provender. During scarcity, the cattle of Iceland go to the shores, and feed on fish.

Sagacity of a Hedgehog.

The Ayr Journal mentions a circumstance of a hedgehog being seen to cross the high road, near Garbestown, carrying on its back six pheasant's eggs, which upon examination were found to be pilfered from a pheasant's nest. The ingenuity of the creature was very conspicuous, as several of the remaining eggs were holed, which must have been done by it, when in the act of rolling itself over the nest, in order to make as many adhere to its prickles as possible. After watching

the motions of the urchin for a short time longer, it was seen to deliberately crawl into a furze-bush, where its nest was, and where the shells of several eggs were strewed around, which had at some former period been conveyed hither in the same manner.

Population of the World.

The Table of Population and Territory of the present civilized world, as lately exhibited, gives to China 200 millions and 1,200,000 square miles of territory; to Great Britain, 20 millions of population, and 100,000 square miles; and to the United States, 10 millions, and 2,500,000 miles: and the total of the whole world is, of population, 435,800,000, and of territory, 9,687,000 square miles; so that the United States have the largest *home* territory of all the nations except Russia. China is not included in this, because it contains many parts barbarous and helpless. Britain possesses 150 millions of subjects in her Colonial Empire, and covers a dominion equal to nearly *one-fifth* of the whole surface of the globe, but her main strength must always depend upon the resources, intelligence, spirit and character of her native population in the British Isles.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP. I. *Cash Payments—Bank Restriction—Bribery—Windor Establishment—Abuse of Charity—Repeal of the Usury Law—The Plague—Trial by Battle Bill—East India Affairs—Prostitutes.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Feb. 2.—Mr. S. Wortley presented a petition from certain bankers and manufacturers, praying the renewal of the Bank Restriction Bill.

Mr. Canning presented a similar petition from the merchants and bankers of Liverpool. There was one signature to this petition, which he wished to allude to, from its peculiarity: "Jas. Cropper willing that payments in specie may be postponed; but not agreeing in the necessity that they should ever be resumed."

Mr. Tierney was happy to see that there was at least one individual who was not ashamed of openly declaring his opinion. This was the most honest signature he had ever seen to any petition. He only wished other gentlemen were candid enough to follow his example.

Mr. Tierney then rose to make his promi-

sed motion on this subject, and concluded a long and eloquent speech by moving, That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the effects produced on the exchanges with foreign countries, and the state of the circulating medium, by the Restriction on Cash Payments; and to report whether any and what reasons exist, for continuing it beyond the period now fixed by law for its termination.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he had been charged with a want of system in the financial arrangements which he had felt it his duty to recommend to Parliament. Of the justice of this imputation the House might readily judge. He would challenge the R. Hon. Gent. to mention any period equal in duration to that which had passed since the conclusion of the war, when so much was done either for diminishing taxation, or redeeming the public debt. Within three years £50,000,000. of taxes had been remitted—an amount certainly greater than he thought expedient. He had not approved of the repeal of every tax which had been withdrawn, but it could not be denied that a great and substantial relief had been rendered to the country. He would endeavour to explain the course of the proceeding which had been adopted, and what was in contemplation to propose. Undoubtedly, on the first day of the Session, his own impression was that it would be most expedient to continue the restriction for a short time without any inquiry. Since this opinion was formed, a communication was made to him and Lord Liverpool from the Directors, announcing that they had come to a resolution, that inquiry was preferable to an extension of the restriction for so short a period as had been proposed. Under these circumstances, but without abandoning the hope that cash payments might be resumed in 1820, he had judged it right to concur with the wishes of the Bank. The inquiry he should propose was at once more extensive, and the object of it more definitely explained, than that of the R. Hon. Gent. but as it was connected with an investigation of the affairs and property of the Bank, it was both just and necessary that the Committee entrusted with it should be *secret*. The R. Hon. Gent. concluded, by reading the motion, which he proposed as an amendment to the original one. The amendment was, that all the words after "appointed" be omitted, and that the following be substituted: "to consider the present state of the Bank, with reference to the expediency of the resumption of cash payments at the period fixed by law, and into such other matters as are connected with it."

Mr. F. Lewis could not doubt that the House entertained a common feeling with himself on the statement which had come from the R. Hon. Gent. (the Chancellor of the Exchequer). It appeared, after all

that had passed, and all that had been heard on the subject, that the Bank was not prepared to resume cash payments.

Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning supported the amendment, and contended that a *secret committee*, chosen by ballot, was the fairest way of coming at the sense of the House.

Mr. Alderman Heygate and Mr. Bernal motion.

Mr. Tierney shortly replied to the arguments urged against his motion. After which, the House divided on the original spoke in favour of the original motion.

Ayes.....168

Noes.....277 —

Majority for Ministers 109

The amendment was then carried, without a division. Some discussion took place after strangers were withdrawn, and we understand it was decided, that the committee was to be secret, and be formed by ballot.—Adjourned.

Feb. 4.—Sir R. Wilson presented a petition from a Mr. Brady, stating the following case of breach of privilege. The Hon. W. W. Quin was *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of Limerick, and in virtue of that situation he had the gift of the office of Clerk of the Peace; an office of great importance, as the person who held it was charged with the register of freeholders. This office had been held for eleven years by T. W. Brady, the petitioner. Some time after Mr. Quin's appointment, he wished to give the clerkship to R. Smith, and offered to give Mr. Brady an allowance of £200 a-year, on condition that at every future election he should vote for Mr. Quin. The condition on which Mr. Smith was to be appointed to the office was, that he should give Mr. Quin his own vote, and the votes of 100 of his tenants. A paper to this effect was drawn up by Mr. Gould, a respectable barrister and King's Counsel, and signed by Mr. Quin; but both Mr. Brady and Mr. Smith rejected it with indignation. The circumstance then becoming public, Mr. Quin offered to sign a paper, giving Mr. Brady the salary without any condition annexed to it. But the petitioner thought he should abandon his duty, and be guilty of a high crime, if he did not represent so flagrant a case to the Hon. House. Sir R. Wilson added, that he was instructed to state, the petitioner was ready to prove at the bar of the House all the allegations contained in the petition. He hoped the House would not think that he had trespassed unnecessarily on their attention. A motion was then put and carried, that Mr. W. W. Quin be ordered to attend in his place on Thursday next.

On the motion of Mr. M. A. Taylor, an Address was voted to the Prince Regent, praying that he would adopt such measures as would give the four Northern Counties the benefit of an Assize twice a year.

Lord Castlereagh brought down a message

from the Prince Regent, which the Speaker read to the following effect:

"G. P. R.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting for and on behalf of his Majesty, is graciously pleased to announce to your Honourable House, that the £38,000 appropriated to the maintenance of the Establishment and to the support of the honour and dignity of the Crown, having, by the lamented demise of the Queen, become applicable to the general services of the Civil list, the Prince Regent places this sum at the disposal of Parliament; at the same time he submits to the consideration of the House of Commons, the claims of several persons, which he leaves to the justice and liberality of Parliament; these claims are founded on the services of persons who were connected with her Majesty's department; and the House will not fail to grant them such allowances as are usual on occasions of similar affliction."

Lord Castlereagh prefaced his motion for a Committee to enquire into the state of the Windsor Establishment, by saying that there was now an annual sum of £158,000 at the disposal of the House, and it was the intention of the Ministers to propose, that the future establishment of the King should amount to only £50,000 per annum; and that £25,000 more be applied to pension off the old servants which were to be dismissed. Thus a saving would accrue to the nation of upwards of £80,000 per annum.

Mr. Tierney said, in the present burthened state of the country not one shilling should be voted unnecessarily. He thought, before the House agreed to allow an establishment of £50,000, some explanation how the money was to be expended should be given. For his part he could not conceive how it was to be expended. Fifty thousand pounds for the establishment at Windsor, for the support of his Majesty in his present unhappy state! His majesty, it was too well known, was incapable even of ordinary enjoyments. He could not, if he were rightly informed, speak or be spoken to; and his regimen was so very plain, that the tenth of £50,000, would be much more than sufficient to supply it, with all the necessary forms of attendance. But he had no objection to the committee; he was thankful for it; but it was not to the economical dispositions of Ministers he owed those thanks.

The Committee was then appointed.

Feb. 5.—Mr. Robert Ward presented a petition from several journeymen paper-makers, complaining that they had been thrown out of employment in consequence of the general adoption of machinery in the manufacture of paper. The petitioners alleged, that the paper manufactured by machinery was of an inferior quality, and they prayed, therefore, that an act might be passed, ordering, that in all paper of this description it might be stated in the

water-mark, that it was manufactured by machinery.—Ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Byng presented a petition, signed by a number of respectable inhabitants of St. Paul's Shadwell, complaining of the exorbitant price and inadequate supply of water; and praying for leave to bring in a bill for the establishment of a new water work company.—Ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Peter Moore presented a petition, praying for leave to bring in a bill for lighting the streets of Westminster with gas.—Ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Brougham said, he held in his hand a petition from the minister, elders and inhabitants, of the parish of Moffat, in Scotland. It might be proper for him to state, before entering into the subject of the petition, that the minister and elders composed the session, or vestry of the parish, and were vested with an ecclesiastical authority. The inhabitants who had signed this petition, about 300 in number, had taken the precaution of adding the age of each person over against the signature. The statement contained in the petition was to the following purport:—In 1369 the Reverend Mr. Johnson settled among them, and bequeathed £1,000, to Lord Johnson in trust, to be laid out in the purchase of land. The rents and profits of this land were to be laid out in building and supporting a school. It was directed, first, that a yearly salary of £25, or £26, was to be paid to a school-master; secondly, that £10, a year should be paid to the usher of the school; and thirdly, that from £7. to £8. a year should be paid to a writing master, it was a grammar-school; a sum was also provided for building a school-house. There was every reason to believe that these sums were at first laid out in terms of the devise. The house had been built, and the salary had been paid to the master regularly. At present however, instead of paying the second salary to an usher as directed in the devise, it was paid to the master; and the third salary directed to be paid to a writing master, was never paid at all. The overplus of the rents and profits had been directed to be paid into the hands of the kirk session for behoof of the poor of the parish; (the school, indeed, had been intended solely for the poor; but no part of this estate had ever been so paid, nor was there any account how the surplus had been disposed of. The Rev. Mr. Johnson had devised another sum of £1000, to be laid out in a similar manner, for the support of eight poor scholars at the University of Edinburgh; but the scholars to whom these bursaries had been given for some time past, had been elected on a very different principle from that which was laid down in the devise. These were the subjects of complaint which the petitions submitted to the House.

The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Madocks moved the second reading of the Welch Game Preservation Bill, and stated, that the present bill was merely for enabling proprietors of lands in Wales to appoint gamekeepers to preserve their game. Whatever lands they might possess at present, they could appoint no gamekeepers, unless they had manors.

The bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Feb. 8.—Lord Kenyon presented a petition from certain cotton manufacturers, praying for a bill to limit the hours of labour in children.

The Bishop of Chester presented a similar petition from 5,226 persons at Bolton-le-Moor.

The Earl of Lauderdale opposed these petitions, and begged the subject might be deferred till there was a fuller House. It was therefore agreed to be postponed to the 22d Inst.

Feb. 10.—Lord Kenyon presented a petition from certain inhabitants of the city of Westminster, praying that the Insolvent Debtors' Acts may not be renewed, without some provisions for the better security of creditors.

The Earl of Liverpool laid on the table the papers relative to the war in India, referred to in the speech of the Commissioners at the opening of the Session. His Lordship next laid on the table papers relative to the negotiations on the Slave trade; when

The Marquis of Lansdown enquired whether the Treaties concluded in 1817, between this country and Spain and Portugal, had been carried into complete effect; or, in particular, whether that part of the Treaty which related to the appointing of a mixed commission, and the sending it out, had been complied with. This measure was to have been carried into effect within a limited time from the exchange of the ratifications, he believed six or seven months, and that time was now expired.

The Earl of Liverpool said, that the commission was appointed; that on the part of Spain and Portugal it was arranged, but that the Commissioners on the part of this country were not yet sent out.

The Marquis of Lansdown next rose to move for an Address for correspondence between the Governor-General of India and Governor Raffles, on the subject of the island of Banca; instructions transmitted respecting the cession of that island; reports of Colonel Gillespie, Major Macpherson, &c.—Ordered.

The Malt and Sugar Duties Bill was brought from the Commons by Mr. Brogden, and read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Feb. 10.—Mr. Sergeant Onslow moved for leave to bring in a bill for the repeal of the laws which regulate or restrain the interest of money. He was happy to find his views supported by those persons who were most conversant with the subject, not only in England and in Europe, but in America. Usury was now applied only to what was paid for money above the legal rate of interest; but formerly the term was applied to all interest.—Early in our history, 10 per cent. was allowed to be taken; but in the reign of Edward IV. prejudices against usury became very violent, and this toleration was repealed. The consequence was, that money which might have been borrowed at 10 per cent. could not be obtained for less than 14. In Queen Elizabeth's reign, the 10 per cent. was again allowed, but with a declaration that to take any interest was a sin and detestable. Subsequent statutes afterwards regulated the subject, till at length the Act of Queen Anne reduced interest to 5 per cent. But through all those statutes the same sentiments prevailed, regarding interest as an evil that was only to be tolerated. This subject had lately been referred to a select committee, who had reported the result of their investigation. In times of distress the usury laws had been most grievously felt; mercantile interests had been much injured by them. One of the consequences of the usury laws was, that annuities were often had recourse to as loans. Another very injurious consequence was, that lands had suffered by disadvantageous sales, because no money could be borrowed at the market price.

Mr. Hume seconded the motion.

Leave was given to bring in the bill. It was immediately brought in, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday, and to be printed.

On the motion of Mr. Lushington, the bill for issuing 20 millions in Exchequer bills, for the year 1819, was read a first time.

Feb. 11—Sir J. Jackson moved for the appointment of a select committee to consider the validity of the doctrine that the plague is contagious.

Mr. W. Wynne considered committee of the House was not qualified to examine a question of medical science.

Mr. Robinson said, the motion was proper, since the question was materially connected with the Quarantine Laws, which were both severe and expensive in their operation, and which were entirely founded on the ancient belief that the plague was contagious. Many facts and discoveries had lately tended to cast doubts on the validity of that doctrine; and though the College of Physicians (to whom the matter had been submitted by Government) had declared in favour of the original and established opinion, he thought there were sufficient grounds

to enter into an investigation so important to the whole of mankind.

The motion was then agreed to, and the committee appointed.

Mr. Bennett obtained leave to bring in a bill to abolish the system of climbing boys.

Feb. 12.—The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Trial by Battle Abolition Bill.

Mr. Denman said, he had but one objection to make to the Bill; he understood that it was intended to operate on all cases now pending; he submitted that it would be proper that the words "now pending" should be omitted; not that he considered it would be material in the present case, but if it were permitted now, it might be adverted to as a precedent on future occasions.

The Attorney-General explained. The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to a committee to report thereon on Monday next.

Mr. Canning laid upon the table a considerable volume of papers relating to the war in India; upon which

Sir R. Wilson moved, that there be laid before the House copies of all reports or other documents received by Ministers from the Marquis of Hastings, or Lieut.-Genl. Hislop, relative to the execution of the Killidar taken at the fort of Kilmare.—Ordered.

On the motion of Lord Morpeth, an account was ordered of the amount of the territorial debts of the East India Company at their several presidencies, according to the latest advices.

The Sheriff of London presented a petition from the Lord Mayor and Common Council of London, on the subject of the female prostitutes in that City, and on the difficulty of putting down the many houses where they were harboured.

Mr. Alderman Wood observed, that, as the subject was one of great importance to the health and morals of the rising generation, he hoped the law-officers of the crown would take it up, and put an end to an evil arising out of the confinement of those depraved females with paupers and others who had been guilty of no offences.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, February 26, 1819.

It has been observed of History, that it delights in wars, revolutions, and disasters of mankind; but times of peace and prosperity it neglects: they do not afford matter for interesting particulars, or for well-rounded periods; they neither elevate the style, nor encourage speculation on causes or consequences; neither do they lead to philosophical reflections and profound disquisitions.

Placid history is very dull reading; and though it may now and then be diversified by a tempest or an inundation, yet the gliding by of day after day without difference, puts to silence exclamation and interjection; and almost deprives speech of one of its parts, and declension of one of its cases.

If history be thus deprived by a state of tranquillity, to what straits must be reduced the composer of a *PERISCOPE*, who, month after month, looking all around him, sees nothing to animate his pen; nothing striking, as the term is usually understood; nothing to rouse his spleen, his anger, his energy; but all is smooth, sedate, and silent.

Ah, we remember the time when every evening, the board met strong; when seven, at least, seated in due dignity, enquired anxiously of each other "*What news?*" when three messengers scouted from newspaper office to newspaper office, and after waiting two or three hours at each, returned with half a sheet of stamped paper, *printed on one side only*, and that so unintelligibly, as not seldom to defy the best reader's best spectacles.

Then was the table spread around with maps and memoirs of every description; from the twenty sheet Colossus of Germany to that less presuming delineation, which saved the British minister's life, by marking a road through which Mr. Drake escaped, while detachments of French chasseurs waited to intercept him, on all the roads marked in every map, save and except this single one.

Then to work went compasses and calculations;—"they were left by the latest accounts, at —: "by this time they are arrived at — and, possibly, even at —." So much for Saxony and Germany; but, then, the Peninsula:—"here you see the road laid down by the French themselves, which a courier can pass in so many hours, all marked on it: His grace was left by the last dispatches, just here:—by this time he is —: but, how long has the vessel been on her passage?"

What a contrast is time present! We are reduced to home news; and that neither very abundant, nor very dextrously made up: scarcely any thing more interesting than the elopement of the tall giantess shewn at the last fair with the little hunchback who discharged the official duty of Beef-eater, and invited company to lift themselves up—as he did,—to look the lady in the face, with the same degree of elevation as they inspected the cock on the church steeple.

Alas! Othello's occupation's gone!

and pastoral poetry may now take place of "the spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing fife, and all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war." Well! we are friends of Peace; Peace, too, has her charms; and even as *PERISCOPISTS*, we hail, we admire, we adore the goddess.

Peace is the time when the interior condition of a country may be most accurately ascertained; when the correcting hand may be most efficaciously applied to those evils which *will* afflict the best constituted states. To describe a state as perfect, may be well enough in popular speech; but there the judicious must stop; and that which is deemed perfect to-day, will be found more or less out of order to-morrow.

Our readers will readily suppose that we heartily coincide with every endeavour to amend the enactments of our Criminal Code. There cannot be two opinions on the subject; but there may be more than two, on the best manner of accomplishing the purpose. Nor should it be forgot, that laws made to meet ordinary cases by punishment, are not adequate to the punishment of atrocious cases. The reader has often met with instances of crimes called *petty*, the commission of which, under certain circumstances, implied a hardened state of mind in the transgressor, to which a lenient visitation bore no proportionate retribution.

Inasmuch, then, as cases differ in their guilt, and crimes in their enormity, but the law cannot be so varied, when once enacted, as to meet an infinite variety of cases of the same description, we have to choose whether the law shall assign the severest penalty to the crime, generally,—leaving the chief magistrate of the realm to moderate its rigour, according to the minor demerits of a delinquent; or whether the law shall assign the slightest penalty, leaving another power to proportion the heavier suffering to atrocious offenders. To the latter proposition we give our decided negative: No judge, by our consent, shall augment the legal punishment; nor shall we commit that ungrateful task to the crown.

The crown is the fountain of mercy: so let the crown continue; but, to render the crown the source of increased severity, suits neither our feelings of British liberty, nor our sentiments on the respect due to the hereditary representative of the nation.

To make, or to amend laws when made, is not quite so easy a thing as some would fain persuade themselves and others. A striking instance of this is the system of the Poor-laws; all cry out against them; the ignorant wonder they are not regulated—modified—repealed: the most sagacious most plainly see the difficulty; and they

fear lest, while correcting one evil, they should encourage many. And always in free constitutions, should the danger of establishing improper precedents be ever present to the mind's eye of the legislator: for, as these are open to every man alike, there is no possibility of foreseeing in what manner they may be applied in time to come.

We may not, perhaps, disapprove entirely of certain proposals made at the present moment;—but we may be allowed to submit, that in our judgment the precedent would be dangerous: it would not terminate where even those who now support such proposals would desire.

There are not a few, who see no difficulty whatever in commanding the Bank to return to cash payments; but the well-informed know, that the mere agitation of the question, by inducing the Bank to exercise its prudence, has rendered money so scarce, that for a while the possessors of it could make after the rate of ten, or twelve, *per cent. per annum*: and some go so far as to say, that four or five *per cent.* additional was offered under the term *bonus*, or some other equally expressive, for a short time.

Suppose, for a moment, that the same prudence, pushed to excess, should induce the Bank to contract its issues from thirty millions to twenty; can the reader possibly estimate the difficulties under which this sudden failure of support would involve the whole mercantile world? Could their ships be sent to sea? Certainly not. What then must become of the sailors, the shipwrights, and the thousand other trades connected with ships? And if the ships did not go abroad, the manufactures they ought to carry out must needs stay at home; so the merchant would counter-order the manufacturer, and the manufacturer would counter-order his working hands:—of the consequences none can be ignorant.

That would be an extreme case; and the reader will discern in our letter from Petersburg, a ray of more pleasing anticipation on the subject of bullion. That country has obtained silver enough to answer its purpose; it is now imported at a loss: of course the tide will turn, and silver will abide where it suffers no loss.

The same may be said of gold: to where it yields the greatest profit, thither it will flow; and those who observed that the Bank paid, on the last dividends, *guineas*, not *sovereigns*, for such smaller sums as are now paid in cash,—had an opportunity of discerning the power of calculation in reference to the relative value of the two species of coin.—But, where had these

guineas been hoarded since their mintage? This subject would require a volume; but we cannot, at present, allow it more room. Though Britain be our dearest interests, yet we must dedicate a few lines to foreign affairs.

Since our last, which reported the death of the elder Queen of Spain, her husband, King Charles IV. has likewise deceased. He survived his queen only about a fortnight. We understand that he died at Naples, January 20, in the 71st year of his age.*

* CHARLES IV. was born at Naples, November 11, 1748. He was son of Charles III. and of Maria Amelia of Saxony. He became Prince of Asturias in 1759, when his father succeeded to the throne of Spain, on the death of his (the father's) brother, Ferdinand VI. He married at the age of 17, September 4, 1765, Maria Louisa of Parma, whose sway over him never ceased during their long union. He ascended the throne December 14, 1788, and reigned till March 19, 1808, the day of his first abdication in favour of his son; an abdication which had nothing in it of a voluntary character. When the melancholy journey to Bayonne took place, King Ferdinand withdrew his claims to the throne, which Charles IV. constrained by superior force, surrendered immediately into the hands of Buonaparte. It was, therefore, March 19, 1808, that terminated the reign of Charles IV. He had, during six years, a pension of 2,000,000 francs; but it was not regularly paid. He resided a short time at Fontainebleau and at Compeigne; he then established himself with the Queen and the Prince of the Peace, at Mar-seilles; whence he went to Rome, in 1811. After the fall of Buonaparte, Charles IV. again solemnly renounced his Crown, in a treaty concluded with his son, the present King of Spain, who settled on him a pension of 3,000,000 francs, and agreed to pay his debts. At the breaking out of the French Revolution, this monarch made the most strenuous efforts to save the life of his ally and relative, Louis XVI. He charged his ambassador to deliver a letter to the National Convention, appealing to their mercy; it was presented to that assembly on the evening previous to the immolation of Louis; but they refused to open it, dreading that its contents might inspire humanity in the less violent minds of some among them. When he received the unhappy news of the King's death, Charles declared war against the French Republic, with which, however, he was forced to make an inglorious peace; and afterwards to unite his arm with France against England. This cost him immense losses, of which the battle of Trafalgar is one instance: nor could he maintain his usual intercourse with his colonies: the consequences of which are notorious.

SPAIN is certainly at this moment an interesting object to Political Speculators. We have too often alluded to her undeniable embarrassments, to add more than a mere recollection of them here.

FRANCE has, probably, reached that state at which she may continue stationary for some time. Her new ministry seem to go on smoothly enough, at least for the present.

We hear little from the interior of the Continent: the season is, no doubt, one cause; another is the little that transpires worthy notice.

Report had lately killed the Pope, the King of Sweden, and some other Monarchs: but we believe that they still continue to be inhabitants of this terrestrial globe.

The Grand Seignior, at Constantinople, lately indulged himself with the spectacle of putting to death the Chief of the Wahabees, and his principal adherents. The scene took place in his own palace; where also, were displayed at the same time, a *pleasing exhibition!*—a thousand heads, the spoils of victory. If we recollect rightly, Vitellius was the Roman Emperor who insisted that a dead enemy never had an offensive smell: if the Sultan of the Ottomans is of the same opinion, no doubt he had wherewithal to rejoice his olfactory nerves *con amore*.

From India we learn, that the chief instigator of the rebellion in Ceylon, with his Prime Minister, is taken by our troops; and consequently, that revolt, it may be hoped, is terminating.

There are various estimates of the ravages committed at Calcutta and its neighbourhood, by the *Cholera Morbus*; but none which supposes them to be less than 200,000 inhabitants.

We are anxious to hear from China; but have nothing fresh to report.

The Government of the United States of America has laid before Congress the papers necessary to elucidate the conduct of General Jackson, at and near Pensacola. Congress has appointed committees to report; and the General's rashness and violence have been decidedly condemned. The military execution of two British subjects, Arbuthnot and Ambrister, has been justly denounced as *murder*; and, as we hoped, the Government itself is discharged from all participation in the foul deed.

Here we close: Time will certainly compose a continuation, to which we shall have the honour to call the attention of our readers.

Vol. IX. No. 54.

Commercial Chronicle.

Extracts from Commercial Letters, received from various parts of Europe.

MALTA.

New Regulations relative to Commerce.

THE Import Duty will hereafter be *one per cent, ad valorem*: excepting, on the commodities named in the new Tariff. Note, this Tariff comprises chiefly, such articles, as not being of general commerce, their value cannot be readily ascertained; also

COFFEE and SUGAR of Foreign growth; the former of which will pay 3 scudis per cantar, the latter 1½ scudis per cantar, unless coming from Great Britain, or from the East or West Indies, in British bottoms. British Plantation Rum will hereafter pay on import 5 scudis per puncheon, but the Import Excise is now abolished.

The Export Duty heretofore levied is now abolished *in toto*: and vessels will no longer be required to deliver manifests outwards.

Merchant vessels are permitted to put into the quarantine port, and to remain there 48 hours, without being subject to any charge, save one *tari* per ton, for anchorage dues.

Malta, Jan. 16, 1819.

‘There is none but Sicilian oil in the place, which is greedily taken at 17½ to 17¾ per *cafiso*, equal to £76 15s. per ton on board. From the Ionian islands our advices anticipate a very bare crop, in Corfu. Refined Sugar is in much request. The market is very bare of Coffee: and the value of good ordinary is about 170s. per cwt. Black Pepper is in demand at 9d.’

St. Petersburg, Jan. 3-15, 1819.

For some weeks past there has scarcely been any enquiry for Goods. Bad weather, bad roads, and high rate of carriage of goods into the interior, have checked purchases. The weather continues still in the same mild state, without frost; and *no snow on the ground*: and until it changes, there is little probability of much demand arising for any of the large stocks of Imports which are in the market, unsold. Indeed the state of our Import trade cannot be worse than it is; there is no demand for any article although there is an abundant supply. The only change we expect in our Tariff this year is, that the Silver Ruble will be reduced to 3½ Paper Rubles, or perhaps to 3,70 copeeks.—The Loan has closed with somewhat more than 65 mil-

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lions of Rubles (Bank-notes) subscribed ; the import of silver will of course cease ; as on late importations there has been considerable loss ; and for silver now delivered in, government will only give notes due next November. Exchange 11½d.

STATE OF TRADE

Lloyd's Coffee-House, February.

THE politics of the day have undoubtedly, at this moment, a considerable influence on the commercial world. It is the object of some politicians to depress the Bank, by way of punishment for the accommodation the Bank has afforded to ministers ; it must be granted also, that the Bank has acquired great wealth within the last years, and when was wealth acquired without exciting a grudge ? Be that as it may, the motion in parliament for enquiry into the affairs of the Bank has been met by the Directors with a readiness of communication that confirms the general confidence. None ever doubted whether all were fair and solvent ; but to meet the possibility of doubt, the Bank readily submits to examination, and cross-examination ; there is another possibility also which the Bank has the prudence to foresee and to meet, that of being ordered to resume cash payments.

With this in contemplation, the Bank is certainly narrowing its issues ; they have been as high as thirty-two millions ; they have been gradually diminished to below twenty-eight millions ; it is probable they are, at this moment, lower ; and report states the sum of twenty-five millions as a mark at which they are likely to stand for some time—the inference is obvious. In the first place, the smaller the amount of Bank notes in circulation may be, the less danger, certainly, exists of the possibility of a run on the treasury ; in the second place, the inducement for dealers in bullion, &c. to import gold, or to keep at home gold imported, or to bring to sale gold in their possession, increases with the decrease of Bank-notes, for these dealers must pay their debts with something : with Bank-notes, if they be cheapest, but, if not with Bank-notes, then with coin ; for gold in its raw state, as gold dust or as ingots, pays nobody, but when coined, it passes through the Bank, as the regular channel into public circulation. During this struggle of the Bank to obtain gold, and to provide against the worst, the discounts *done* by the Bank are extremely select, which is saying, in other words, what in common

speech is more bluntly expressed “ they do nothing : ” the best paper of the best houses has recently been looked rather shy at ; this obliges the merchants to sell, and those who are able to lay down *the ready*, have very considerable opportunities of doing business to advantage at this moment ; this obliges also those who had placed their cash in the funds or who had ventured on speculations in that lottery, to sell, at whatever rate ; and hence, there being more sellers than buyers, and more urgent sellers than buyers, the Stocks have declined, and a progress marks their declination. nor must we here lose sight of the effects attributed to the great loans negotiated by Foreign governments, trying losses have attended them to a considerable extent ; add to these circumstances, the winding-up of the English loan, of which the last instalment was paid yesterday, the Bank having declined to hold it any longer ; all these causes, operating together, have tried the strength of many purses. As usual, some of the strong have proved weak, while some of the weak have proved themselves strong.

The learned even derive satisfaction from the actual state of things ; the English loan *is* paid ; and therefore will no longer burthen the market ; the Foreign loans are getting into more regular channels, and therefore will press more lightly : the examination of the Bank affairs will soon be over, and therefore the usual accommodations may be expected, though, in our opinion, cautiously. The merchants are looking forwards to the Spring trade, and symptoms already appear of those preparations, which a few weeks more will undoubtedly realize. It may be added that those houses which have been shaken, being now marked, those which have stood will be thought more respectable : in fact, we have reason to infer, that a pretty strict investigation of the accounts of every house connected with the Great House has taken place, and this under circumstances somewhat presaging further failures.

We now proceed, according to our custom, to specify some of the leading articles of mercantile dealings.

Standard SILVER is marked at 5s. 7d. per oz. GOLD is not marked.

It admits of no doubt, whether the price at which an article is raised and brought to market is a necessary price : and yet it may happen, from extraordinary pressure of a moment, that a price, less than that necessary price should be accepted.

COTTON has lately been sold at very reduced prices. A sale is announced at the India-House, and what is somewhat remarkable, two other public sales are marked for the same day; we presume that speculation will not fail of shewing itself on these occasions: the article is safe; and though the demand be languid, at this moment, it certainly will find its level in a reasonable time; the finer kinds keep up their price. A considerable supply has lately arrived from the East Indies direct, by the private trade. *A propos* of the East Indies, we have seen letters from thence, which state, that the supply of European goods brought by the private trade chiefly, had been so great, that many sorts were disposed of at an absolute loss (reckoning invoice cost, and freight) of 50 per cent.—that others were selling at 30 per cent. loss—and the sales were pressed on those terms; others in other proportions: a few articles, as Wines and other comforts for the table, with certain articles of dress, chintzes of pleasing patterns and other *personalities* yielded a profit, sometimes as high as 10 per cent. Our readers will infer, that unless the return cargo fetches a good price in Europe, the adventurers will have small occasion of triumph. Whether the spirit of rivalry connected with this trade has as yet reached its *acme* is more than we can pretend to give a determinate opinion on.

The buyers of Sugars are rather on the look-out to see what favourable business they may hit on, than actually forward to purchase; this preserves an appearance of a hopeful market, but, at present, only the finer sorts are thought worthy of much notice; the low browns and inferior are pressed forward by the holders, which is evidence sufficient that the number of sellers exceeds that of buyers. The deliveries from the Warehouses continue to be considerable, and by far the greater proportion is destined to home consumption.

The Refined market feels exceedingly the necessity of sale, in order to meet coming acceptances; goods are offered at a very low rate for prompt payment, but this is supposed to be the only cause of the depression felt on the market: whence we infer, that as soon as that is removed the article will rise; indeed, the expectation of this is general, and those who can lay down the purchase money need be at no loss for as many transfers of goods as they please.

COFFEE has experienced but little spirit lately, and during the last few days those who could hold have continued to hold

back for what they hope may prove better days while those who could not hold offered their commodity on very moderate terms: indeed these were so low that there were not wanting a few to embrace them, but unless the temptation was continued in its full force, consent was withheld; in short, the whole has been heavy, and heavy it continues.

It deserves remark, that much the same is the state of things on the continent; the market is dull, consequently, there is no disposition to take advantage of the shade that overcasts the London Market; the continental holders, however, will not listen to abatement of prices, but keep up their spirits; and this countenances the persuasion that the affair is only temporary; whether they may feel the same pressure from the same cause as ourselves or whether the season may be the leading cause, may admit of much to be said on both sides.

The import of foreign Corn has been so abundant, that the ports are now shut against Foreign Wheat; but they continue open to other descriptions of grain, as yet: from British America Grain of all kinds is admissible.

Rice has lately found a favourable acceptance; the sale at the India House, last week, consisted of 6,000 bags; and not only was the whole cleared off, but the prices were higher than had been anticipated.

Silk appears to be a rising article; and it is thought that the East India production will increase in value: There is a sale now depending, in which this opinion will be put to the test.

Indigo, as a material for dyeing, maintains its price: perhaps, we ought rather to state it as being on the advance, because the supply is not so much as expectation relied on.

Bankrupts in the order of their dates; with their Attornies.

BANKRUPTS, Jan. 26.

(Continued from p. 74)

Aubert N. B. Lloyd's coffee-house, insurance broker. *Sols.* Reardon and Davis' Corbet court

Salter C. Jun. Portsea, baker. *Sols.* Sweet and Co. Basinghall street

Taylor W. Jun. Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.*

Hurdand Co. King's bench walks, Temple

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED, Jan. 30.

N. Walker, Dover, Brewer
J. Taylor, Whittington, Lancashire, cotton dealer

BANKRUPTS.

Allum R. Chatham, builder. *Sols.* James, Earl street, Blackfriars.
Barker J. Stratford, Essex, common brewer, *Sol.* Smith, Finsbury square
Baylis D. Stroud, Gloucestershire, clothier.
Sol. Young, New Corn Exchange, Mark lane
Bradley J. St. John's, Worcestershire, coal master. *Sol.* Bigg, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane
Burgis J. Southampton street, Covent garden, ornamental paper manufacturer. *Sol.* Castle, Cursitor street.
Cooper T. Kennett wharf, Upper Thames street, merchant. *Sol.* Crossley, Great James street, Bedford row
Ferrall J. Birmingham, printer. *Sols.* Swain and Co. Frederick's place, Old Jewry
Gleeson J. Cock hill, Ratcliff, potatoe merchant. *Sol.* Smith, Barnard's Inn
Greenslade R. Plymouth, builder. *Sol.* Drake and Co. Chancery lane
Henn I. Birmingham, screw maker. *Sols.* Hicks & Braikenridge, Bartlett's buildings
Hudson H. and G. Liverpool, slopsellers. *Sols.* Adlington and Gregory, Bedford Row
Jay J. Old Jewry, wine merchant. *Sols.* Taylor and Co. New Basinghall street
Jones J. Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Dacey and John, Palsgrave place, Temple bar
Lloyd T. and J. Winter, Blue Ball yard, St. James's street, wine merchant. *Sols.* Dennetts and Co. King's Arms yard, Coleman street
Macloed T. H. Pinner's hall, Winchester street, wine merchant. *Sol.* Hore, jun. Hatton garden
Perkins C. Perkins rents, Peter street, victualler, *Sol.* Jones, New Inn, Strand
Phillips R. Exeter, chymist. *Sol.* Bruton, Broad street
Price D. Watford, Hertfordshire, linen draper, *Sols.* Davies and Son, Lothbury
Reddall W. and T. Liverpool, and J. Reddall and R. Rainy, New York, America, merchants. *Sols.* Adlington and Gregory, Bedford row
Reddall T. Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Adlington and Gregory, Bedford row
Thompson E. Globe stairs, Rotherhithe, ship builder. *Sol.* Swain & Co. Frederick's place, Old Jewry
Wadley J. Coveatry street, Haymarket, cheesemonger. *Sol.* Popkin, Dean street, Soho
Walker R. Newcastle upon Tyne, grocer. *Sols.* Atkinson and Wildes, Chancery lane
Wardale G. and F. Allhallows Wharf, Upper Thames street, oil crushers. *Sols.* Alliston and Hundleby, Freeman's court, Cornhill
White W. Chalford, Gloucestershire, linen draper. *Sol.* Chilton, Chancery lane

BANKRUPTS, Feb. 2.

Foulerton J. Upper Bedford place, Bloomsbury square, merchant. *Sols.* Knight and Freeman, Basinghall street
Gilchrist G. and J. M. Liverpool, merchants. *Sols.* Blackstock & Bunce, King's Bench Walk, Temple
Hattersley M. Bilton with Harrowgate, Yorkshire, hotel keeper. *Sols.* Alexander and Holme, New inn
Hornby J. Liverpool, merchant, *Sols.* Adlington and Gregory, Bedford row
Morgan J. M., G. M., and R. Morgan, Belle Sauvage yard, Ludgate hill, wholesale stationers. *Sols.* J. and A. Smith, Dorset street, Salisbury square
Mottram C. Pinner's hall, Winchester street, merchant. *Sols.* Stratton and Allport, Shoreditch
Pickman J. Deptford, malster. *Sols.* Parnter and Turner, Loudon street, Fenchurch street
Thompson T. Hambleton, Lancashire, tanner. *Sol.* Norris, John street, Bedford row
Towsey J. jun. and S. Lloyd, Blandford Forum, Dorsetshire, dealers. *Sols.* Wilson and Chisholme, Lincoln's inn-fields.
Towsey J. jun. Blandford Forum, Dorsetshire, stonemason. *Sol.* Dean, Guildford street.
Wilbeam J. H. Dock-head, Surrey, distiller. *Sols.* Martin & Son, Vintners hall, Upper Thames street.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED, Feb. 6.

B. Sargeant, Kingston-upon-Thames, carpenter
J. Twyford, Portswood-within-Brinnington, Cheshire, cotton spinner
W. Chamberlayne, Leicester, hosier
S. Bryce, Liverpool, baker

BANKRUPTS.

Blyth R. Kingston-upon-Hull, corn merchant. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery lane
Campbell P. Marylebone street, Golden square, wine merchant. *Sol.* Newcomb, Vine street, Piccadilly
Caumont P. Old Broad street, merchant. *Sols.* Blunt and Bowman, Broad street buildings
Healey R. Lower place, Rochdale, Lancashire, woollen manufacturer. *Sol.* Chipindale, Crane court, Fleet street
Jackson C. Upper Thames street, sugar factor. *Sols.* Smith and Henderson, Le men street, Goodman's fields
Levy L. Great Prescott street, merchant, *Sol.* Lewis, Crutched friars
Lloyd T. Tibberton, Herefordshire, farmer. *Sol.* Pewtriss, Gray's inn
Marchant M. Poplar, cow-keeper. *Sol.* Howell, Symond's inn
Morgan W. and Matthews W. Newport, Monmouthshire, common brewers. *Sol.* Platt, New Boswell court, Lincoln's inn
Powell G. Little Trinity lane, Queenhithe, baker. *Sol.* Holmes, Great James street, Bedford row

Rothwell J. Mort-field, Halliwell, Lancashire, whitster. *Sols.* Meddowcroft, Gray's inn

Sayer E. Bath, tailor. *Sols.* Adlington and Gregory, Bedford row

Smyth E. St. Martin's court, St. Martin's lane, shoemaker. *Sols.* Mayhew and Co. Chancery lane

Whates R. Wapping street, anchorsmith. *Sol.* Orme, Stepney Church-yard

Wilks R. Chancery lane, printer. *Sol.* Arundle, Chancery lane

BANKRUPTS, Feb. 9.

Bacon R. jun. Barkway, Hertfordshire, miller. *Sol.* Gray, Tyson place, Kingsland road

Brown W. St. John street, cheesemonger. *Sols.* Dacie and John, Palsgrave place, Temple bar

Burn W. Exeter, draper. *Sol.* Brutton, Broad street, London

Burroughs, Great Hermitage street, Middlesex, spirit merchant. *Sol.* Pearson, St. Helen's place, Bishopsgate street.

Cullimore T. Wickwar, Gloucestershire, maltster. *Sol.* King, Sergeant's inn

Lewis W. Beak street, Golden square, woollen draper. *Sols.* Davies and Son, Lothbury

Lloyd W. Shrewsbury, tailor. *Sol.* Griffiths, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane

Longden J. Peak-forest, Derbyshire, meal and flour seller. *Sols.* Lowes and Cowburn, Temple

Mather J. Manchester, builder. *Sol.* Adlington and Gregory, Bedford row.

Matthews E. College hill, merchant. *Sols.* Dawes and Chatfield, Angel court, Throgmorton street

Medlam J. Huddersfield, Yorkshire, grocer. *Sols.* Fisher and Sudlow, Holborn.

Nayler M. and G. Darlington, Durham, leather dressers. *Sol.* Dixon, Gray's inn square

Oliver J. and Ingraham N. J. jun. Pinner's Hall, Broad street, merchants. *Sol.* Cranch, Union court, Broad street

Potts R. Holborn hill, haberdasher. *Sol.* Hodgson, Dyer's court, Aldermanbury

Robertson E. Manchester, cotton spinner. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery lane

Stansfield J. Ardwick, Lancashire, merchant. *Sol.* Wigglesworth and Crosley, Gray's Inn

Taylor R. Witney, Oxfordshire, mealman. *Sol.* Gregory, Wax Chandlers' ball, Maiden lane.

Wilkinson H. Liverpool, merchant, and F. J. Humble, Wavertree, Liverpool, master mariner. *Sols.* Taylor and Roscoe, King's Bench walk, Temple

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED, Feb. 13.

W. Peet, Basinghall street, merchant

BANKRUPTS.

Atkinson J. W. Mitham, Surry, farmer, *Sol.* Nettleford, Northolk street, Strand

Cawood D. Newton, Yorkshire, merchant. *Sol.* Foljambe, Wakefield

Crosse A. Ellesmere, Shropshire, grocer. *Sols.* Rosser and Co. Bartlett's buildings, Holborn.

Gale J. Paternoster row, wholesale stationer. *Sol.* Hurst, Milk street

Hopper C. Little Trinity lane, lace dealer. *Sol.* Umney, Clement's inn

Martin W. Leadenhall market, cheesemonger. *Sol.* Russell, Lant street, Southwark

Penny G. and R. Thompson, Commercial Sale rooms, Mincing lane, brokers. *Sols.* Knight and Freeman, Basinghall street

Pitcher J. Upper Thames street, carpenter. *Sols.* Godmond and Black, Earl street, Blackfriars

Raffield J. Edward street, Cavendish square, dealer. *Sols.* Draper and Bird, Exchange buildings, Royal Exchange

Randall J. Pancras street, Tottenham-court road, auctioneer. *Sol.* Collingridge, Secondaries office, Coleman street

Reed T. and J. Middlemas, Newcastle-upon Tyne, merchants. *Sols.* Knight and Freeman, Basinghall street

Starbuck R. Milton, Kent, boot and shoe maker. *Sol.* Ledgwich, College hill

Tricker C. jun. Stoke newington, merchant. *Sol.* Mangham, Great St. Helen's

Upton G. Queen street, oil and colour merchant. *Sols.* Lee and Townshend, Three Crown square, Southwark

Watkinson W. Strand, boot and shoe maker. *Sol.* Jones, New inn

Wilkinson H. Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Taylor and Roscoe, King's Bench walk, Temple

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PRICES CURRENT, Feb. 20, 1810.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
American pot-ash, per cwt	0	0	0	2	7	0
Ditto pearl	2	11	0	0	0	0
Barilla	1	12	0	0	0	0
Brandy, Cogniac, bond. gal.	0	5	6	0	6	3
Camphire, refined	0	4	10	0	5	0
Ditto unrefined	10	10	0	13	0	0
Cochineal, fine black, lb.	1	7	0	1	9	6
Ditto, East India	0	5	0	0	6	0
Coffee, fine bond	7	2		7	8	0
Ditto ordinary	5	17	0	6	1	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	1	7	0	1	8
Ditto Jamaica	0	1	2	0	1	6
Ditto Smyrna	0	1	0	0	1	3
Ditto East-India	0	8	5	1	1	
Currants, Zant	5	0	0	5	10	0
Elephants' Teeth	31	0	0	34	0	0
Scrivelloes	20	0	0	28	0	0
Flax, Riga	85	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Petersburg	68	0	0	0	0	0
Galls, Turkey	9	0	0	9	10	0
Geneva, Holl. bond. gal.	0	3	0	0	3	9
Ditto, English	9	6	0	0	0	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	9	10	0	12	0	0
Hemp, Riga	46	0	0	47	0	0
Ditto Petersburg	41	10	0	42	0	0
Indigo Caracens	10	0	0	10	6	
Ditto East India	0	7	8	0	9	3
Iron British bars	13	0	0	14	0	0
Ditto Swedish C.C.N.D.	21	0	0	22	0	0
Ditto Swed. 2nd sort	16	0	0	17	0	4
Lead in pigs	0	0	0	27	0	0
Ditto red	0	0	0	27	0	0
Ditto white	0	0	0	40	0	0
Logwood	8	10	0	9	0	0
Madder, Dutch crop, cwt.	5	15	0	7	10	0
Mahogany	0	1	6	0	2	0
Oil, Lucca	17	0	0	19	0	0
Ditto Florence, 3 chest	2	10	0	3	2	0
Ditto whale	32	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto spermaceti	85	0	0	0	0	0
Pitch, Stockholm	0	11	0	0	0	0
Raisins, bloom	0	0	0	4	15	0
Rice, Carolina bond	2	5	0	0	0	0
Rum, Jamaica bond gal.	0	3	5	0	3	7
Ditto Leeward Island	0	3	1	0	3	3
Saltpetre, East India, cwt.	1	15	6	1	18	0
Silk, thrown, Italian, lb.	2	19	0	3	10	0
Silk, raw, Ditto	1	15	0	2	8	0
Tallow, Russia, white	0	0	0	3	9	0
Ditto, yellow	3	8	0	0	0	0
Tar, Stockholm	1	0	0	1	2	0
Tin in blocks	4	12	6	0	0	0
Tobacco, Maryland, lb.	0	0	11	0	1	4
Ditto Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	10
Wax, Guinea	9	0	0	9	10	0
Whale-fins (Green) ton	100	0	0	0	0	0
Wine:						
Red Port, bond pipe	39	0	0	55	0	0
Ditto Lisbon	38	0	0	44	0	0
Ditto Madeira	60	0	0	70	0	0
Ditto Mountain	28	0	0	33	0	0
Ditto Cape	20	0	0	30	0	0
Ditto Sherry	30	0	0	65	0	0
Ditto Claret	25	0	0	65	0	0

Fire-Office Shares, &c. Feb. 21.

	£.	s.	£.	s.
Chesterfield	102	—	—	—
Coventry (Div. 441.)	1000	—	—	—
Croydon	5	10	—	—
Criuan	2	12	—	—
Ellesmere and Chester (D. 21.)	68	—	—	—
Grand Junction (Div. 61.)	256	—	—	—
Grand Surry	55	—	—	—
Ditto (optional) Loan Div. 51.	95	10	—	—
Huddersfield	13	—	—	—
Kennett and Avon	23	12	6	—
Leeds and Liverpool (Div. 101.)	340	—	—	—
Lancaster	27	—	—	—
Oxford	630	—	—	—
Peakforest	63	—	61	—
Stratford & Avon	10	—	—	—
Thames and Medway	30	—	—	—
Docks.				
Commercial	63	—	—	—
East India	183	—	—	—
London	81	—	—	—
West India	187	—	—	—
Insurance Companies.				
Albion	45	—	—	—
County	—	—	—	—
Eagle	2	10	—	—
Globe	126	—	—	—
Hope	4	4	—	—
Imperial	92	—	—	—
London Fire	27	—	—	—
London Ship	21	5	—	—
Royal Exchange	259	—	—	—
Rock	4	4	—	—
Union Fire Life	33	—	—	—
Water Works.				
Grand Junction	44	—	—	—
London Bridge	10	60	—	—
Manchester and Salford	38	—	—	—
Portsmouth and Farlington	10	10	—	—
Ditto (New) 501.	33	6	2	—
South London	19	—	—	—
West Middlesex	44	—	—	—
Bridges.				
Southwark	58	10	—	—
Waterloo	10	—	—	—
Ditto Old Annuities 60 all pd.	35	10	—	—
Ditto New do 40 sh. all pd.	25	—	—	—
Vauxhall Bonds, 97 pd.	96	—	—	—
Literary Institutions.				
London, 75gs.	44	—	—	—
Russel, 25gs.	13	—	—	—
Surry, 30gs.	10	—	—	—
Mines.				
British Copper Comp. 100 sh.	—	—	—	—
Beeralstone Lead and Silver	14	15	—	—
Butspill	—	—	—	—
Great Hewas	19	—	—	—
Reads.				
Highgate Archway	4	—	—	—
Miscellaneous.				
Auction Mart	21	—	—	—
Five per cent. City Bonds	—	—	—	—
Chelsea 10 sh. Div. 12	—	—	—	—
Lon. Commer. sale Rou 100p	34	—	—	—
Lon. Flour Comp. 14 pd.	1	19	1	5
East London	1001	sh	—	—
Gas Light and Coke Company	75	—	—	—

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	8 o'clock	Noon.	10 o'clock	Height of Barom.	Dryness by Leslie's Barom.
Jan. 21	37	44	37	29.45	15 Fair
22	37	49	40	36	15 Cloudy
23	38	53	44	32	21 Fair
24	45	47	42	47	19 Cloudy
25	42	47	40	15	0 Rain
26	40	48	42	42	17 Fair
27	42	49	46	42	16 Foggy
28	42	54	39	32	22 Fair
29	37	47	38	42	24 Fair
30	44	44	40	27	0 Rain
31	40	44	38	40	12 Cloudy
Feb. 1	28	42	37	52	14 Fair
2	29	37	28	55	0 Snow
3	26	40	38	54	12 Cloudy
4	37	45	42	60	21 Cloudy
5	40	47	40	56	0 Rain
6	44	50	45	48	16 Fair
7	42	48	37	38	23 Stormy
8	37	47	40	32	22 Cloudy
9	45	50	50	80	0 Rain
10	47	49	46	89	29 Fair
11	46	52	47	92	25 Fair
12	47	47	39	56	0 Rain
13	45	46	38	70	22 Showry
14	34	42	35	30,00	27 Fair
15	35	45	45	29,92	24 Fair
16	45	46	48	49	0 Rain
17	50	54	50	48	27 Fair
18	46	49	48	45	26 Fair
19	50	53	40	26	29 Fair
20	36	47	45	70	27 Fair

London Premiums of Insurance.

Aberdeen, Dundee, Perth, &c. 15s. 9d. to 20s.
Africa, 2gs.
Amelia Island, 0gs. to 0gs.
American States, 35gs. to 40gs.
Belfast, Cork, Dublin, 20s. to 25s.
Brazils, 2gs.
Hamburgh, &c. 20gs. to 25gs.
Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto, 30s.
Canada 2gs. to 2½gs.
Cape of Good Hope, 2gs. to 2½gs.
Constantinople, Smyrna, &c. 2gs. to 50s.
East-India (Co. ships) 3gs.
— out and home, 6gs.
France, 15s. 9d. to 20s.
Gibraltar, 25 to 30s.
Gottenburgh, 2½gs. to 2gs.
Greenland, out and home, 3gs. to 3½gs.
Holland 15s. 9d. to 20s.
Honduras, &c. 2gs.
Jamaica, 35s. to 40s.
Leeward Islands, 25s. to 30s.
Madeira, 20s. to 30s.
Malta, Italian States, &c. 35s. to 40s.
Malaga, 30s.
Newfoundland, 30s. to 35s.
Portsmouth, Falmouth, Plymouth, 15d. to 20s.
River Plate, 2gs.
Southern Fishery, out and home, 10gs.
Sockholm, Petersburg, Riga, &c. 2gs.

LONDON MARKETS.

PRICE OF BREAD.

The Peck Loaf to weigh 17lb. 6oz.	4s. 0d
The Half ditto ditto 8 11	2 0
The Quar. ditto ditto 4 5	1 0
The half ditto ditto 2 2½	0 6

POTATOES.

Kidney	8 0 0	Ox Nobles ..	7 0 0
Champions ..	7 0 0	Apple	7 0 0

ONIONS, per Bushel, 2s 0d to 3s 6d

MEAT.

Smithfield, per stone of 8b. to sink the Offal

	Beef	mut.	veal.	pork	lams
1819.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Feb. 27 ..	5 8	6 6	7 0	6 8	0 0
.. 6 4	6 4	7 6	6 6	0 0	
.. 5 6	6 6	7 6	6 8	0 0	
.. 5 8	6 4	7 0	6 8	0 0	

SUGAR.

Lumps ordinary or large 32 to 40 lbs.	101
Fine or Canary, 24 to 30 lbs.	120
Loaves, fine	120
Powder, ordinary, 9 to 11 lbs.	106

COTTON TWIST.

Feb. 19. Mule 1st quality, No. 40	3s. 2d
— No. 120	7s. 9d
— 2d quality, No. 40	2s. 9d
Discount—15 a 22½ per cent.	

COALS, delivered at 13s. per chald. advance.

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
Jan. 27. ..	30s 0d to 41 0	31s 0d to 42 6
Feb. 5. ..	33s 6 41 3	31s 0d 43 0
12. ..	42s 3 0 0	32s 0d 44 0
19. ..	30s 6 0 0	32s 0d 43 6

LEATHER.

Butts, 50 to 56lb. 24	Calf Skins 30 to
Dressing Hides .. 31	45lb. per doz. 42
Crop hides for cut. 2½	Ditto 50 to 70 ..
Flat Ordinary .. 16	Seals, Large.... 100

SoAP; yellow, 88s.; mottled 100s.; curd 000s.
CANDLES; per doz. 13s. 0d.; moulds 14s. 6d.

Course of Exchange.

Bilboa 38½	Palermo, per oz 123d.
Amsterdam, C.F. 11-7	Leghorn 51½
Ditto at sight 11-4	Genoa 47½
Rotterdam 11-8	Venice, 24-80
Hamb. us. 2½	Naples 42½
Altona us. 2½	Lisbon 58
Paris, 3d. d. 23-85	Oporto 65
Ditto, 2 us. 24-15	Rio Janeiro 64
Madrid 39-34	Dublin 10½
Cadiz 40	Cork 10½

Agio Bank of Holland, 2 per cent.

HAY and STRAW.—AT SMITHFIELD.

	Hay.	Straw.	Clover.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Feb. 6 ..	7 7 0	2 16 0	9 0 0
13 ..	7 0 0	2 0 0	9 0 0
20 ..	7 0 0	3 0 0	9 0 0
27 ..	7 7 0	3 0 0	9 0 0

Price of STOCKS, from 22d January, to 20th February, 1819.

1819.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Consols.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Exchq. Bills.	Co. for Acc.
Jan.														
22	—	78 1/2	9 1/2	78 1/2	107	—	20 7-16	—	—	—	88	—	20p	79 1/2
23	270 1/2	79 1/2	8 1/2	98 1/2	107	—	20 9-16	—	—	—	89	—	20p	79 1/2
25	—	79 1/2	—	98 1/2	108	—	20 9-16	—	—	—	—	—	20p	79 1/2
26	272 1/2	79 1/2	—	98 1/2	107	—	20 9-16	77 1/2	—	—	88	—	20p	79 1/2
27	272 1/2	79 1/2	—	98 1/2	107	—	20 1/2	—	—	232 1/2	87	—	19p	79 1/2
28	272 1/2	79 1/2	8 1/2	97 1/2	107	—	20 1/2	—	—	—	86	86 1/2	19p	79 1/2
29	—	79 1/2	8 1/2	97 1/2	107 1/2	—	20 1/2	77 1/2	—	232 1/2	84	—	15p	79 1/2
30	Mar	tyrdom of	of	Charles	the	First								
Feb.														
1	272 1/2	78 1/2	8 1/2	97 1/2	107 1/2	—	20 1/2	77 1/2	—	233 1/2	81	—	13p	78 1/2
2	Puri	fication	of the	Virg	in Mary.	—	—	—	—	233 1/2	82	—	17p	78 1/2
3	271 1/2	78 1/2	7 1/2	97 1/2	106 1/2	—	20 7-16	—	—	—	79	—	12p	78 1/2
4	—	77 1/2	7 1/2	96 1/2	106 1/2	—	20 7-16	—	—	—	79	—	15p	77 1/2
5	269 1/2	77 1/2	7 1/2	95 1/2	105 1/2	—	20 5-16	75 1/2	—	—	78	—	16p	77 1/2
6	—	77 1/2	7 1/2	95 1/2	105 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	—	79	—	18p	77 1/2
8	—	77 1/2	7 1/2	95 1/2	105 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	—	79	—	15p	77 1/2
9	269 1/2	77 1/2	6 1/2	95 1/2	105 1/2	—	20 3-16	—	—	—	78	—	15p	77 1/2
10	—	76 1/2	6 1/2	95 1/2	105 1/2	—	20 3-16	—	—	229 1/2	78	—	17p	76 1/2
11	269 1/2	76 1/2	7 1/2	95 1/2	105 1/2	—	20 3-16	—	—	229 1/2	77	—	17p	76 1/2
12	—	77 1/2	7 1/2	96 1/2	106 1/2	—	20 1/2	75 1/2	—	—	71	—	18p	76 1/2
1	—	77 1/2	7 1/2	95 1/2	106 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	—	70	—	18p	76 1/2
13	—	77 1/2	6 1/2	95 1/2	106 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	229 1/2	63	—	18p	76 1/2
15	268 1/2	76 1/2	7 1/2	95 1/2	106 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	—	74	—	18p	77 1/2
16	269 1/2	77 1/2	6 1/2	96 1/2	107 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	—	67	—	17d	77 1/2
17	—	77 1/2	6 1/2	95 1/2	106 1/2	—	20 5-16	75 1/2	—	229 1/2	63	—	18p	76 1/2
18	268 1/2	77 1/2	6 1/2	96 1/2	107 1/2	—	20 3-16	—	—	—	—	—	17d	77 1/2
20	—	77 1/2	6 1/2	96 1/2	106 1/2	—	20 5-16	—	—	229 1/2	—	—	13p	76 1/2
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

IRISH FUNDS.

Jan.	Irish Bank Stock.	Government De- benture 3 1/2 per ct.	Government Stock, 3 1/2 per ct.	Government De- benture 4 per ct.	Government Stock, 5 per ct.	Treasury Bills.	Grand Canal Stock.	Grand Canal Loan, 4 per ct.	Grand Canal Loan, 6 per ct.	City Dublin Bonds.	Royal Canal Loan 6 per cent.	Omnium.
23	251 00	83 1/2	—	108 1/2	—	—	—	—	80	—	—	—
25	251 90	88	—	108 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	91	89	—	108 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	97	89	—	108 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	91	88 1/2	—	107 1/2	—	—	—	52 1/2	—	—	—	—
F. 1	91 1/2	88 1/2	—	107 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

AMERICAN FUNDS.

	IN LONDON. Jan. 26. Feb. 2. 9. 19.			AT NEW YORK. Jan. 3. 13. 20.		
7 per Cent.	—	—	—	105	105	105
Bank Shares	24	24	23	108	112	93
Louisiana	—	—	—	par	par	par
Old 6 per Cent.	—	—	—	par	par	par
New 6 per Cent.	100	101	101	101	101	101

**Prices of the
FRENCH FUNDS
From Jan 20, to
Feb. 18.**

1819	5 per Cent. consols	Bank Actions.
Jan.	fr. c.	fr. c.
19	67 90	1495 —
25	68 75	1422 50
30	69 85	1497 50
Feb.		
1	70 30	1500 —
6	70 85	1548 75
8	70 40	1525 —
13	69 70	1525 —
16	73 —	1525 —
18	69 80	1525 —

By J. M. Richardson, 23, Cornhill.